



The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RUMANIA AND HUNGARY.

Paris, August 14.

According to Le Matin, the Rumanian Note which has reached the Legation establishes the fact that the Rumanian requisitions in Hungary were very moderate measures. The Rumanian Government assures the Supreme Council that her armies will take all military measures in full agreement with the Allied representatives at Buda Pest.

BRITISH MUNITION DEPOT DISASTER.

Brussels, August 14.

A message from Cologne states that a British ammunition depot exploded at Kall. The bodies of fourteen workmen have so far been recovered from the ruins. A large number of people were injured.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

LENIN NO LONGER RULES.

Copenhagen, August 13.

Dr. Martini, the Chief of the Danish Red Cross in Russia has returned from Russia. He declares that Lenin no longer rules, the ultra-radicals having supplanted him. Moscow is governed by a Left named Peters, of the notorious Houndsditch affair, together with Oderschenski and Antonoff, the organisers of Hungarian bolshevism. They are at present endeavouring to arrange a massacre of all foreigners in Moscow.

M. Chitcherin, the Foreign Minister, told Dr. Martini that the Government was no longer able to protect foreigners and also that Kameneff, the Bolshevik Generalissimo was a strong and able man and the army was in good condition. Famine was general and the population was exhausted and ready for anything.

A CZECHO-SLOVAK PROTEST.

Paris, August 17.

The Czecho-Slovak Delegation has presented a Note to the Supreme Council, protesting against the Archduke Joseph's accession to the Hungarian Government.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A TIP TO HONGKONG.

Paris, August 14.

A list of prices at which articles of food must be sold in Paris shops was issued yesterday. The prices must be prominently displayed. This action by the Government will check profiteering, thus reducing the cost of living.—Havas.

FRENCH DISAPPROVE DIRECT ACTION.

Paris, August 14.

The French Federal Council of Railway Workers has adopted a resolution against direct action, condemning those militants who tried to obtain political concessions beyond the conceptions and possibilities of the action of the workers which they represent, thus formulating a formal disavowal of the action threatened by the extremists of the Trade Union movement.—Havas.

THE RETURN OF THE HAPSBURG.

Paris, August 14.

A French Socialist Deputy has announced his intention of interpellating the Government on the part taken by France in recent events in Hungary, more particularly in connection with the coming of the Archduke Joseph into power. The Czecho-Slovakian Delegation is said to be disturbed by the position assumed by the Archduke, and Belgrade, Prague and Bucharest feel apprehensions at the return of the Hapsburgs to power.—Havas.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

Paris, August 14.

The American Colonel commanding the biggest American base in France has written a tribute to France and the French Army, stating that without the sacrifices of the French Army, the Germans would have dominated the world. "Brothers in war, we will remain brothers in peace and worthy sons of liberty."—Havas.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 12.

Silver opened at 58.44 and closed at 56.11. The market is firm.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

AMERICA AND JAPAN SEEKING A SETTLEMENT.

Shanghai, August 15.

The Chinese Minister in Paris has reported that the United States and Japanese Government are now secretly negotiating in order to find a friendly way to settle the Shantung question. The proposals made by the U.S. are said to have been accepted by the Foreign Minister of Japan, and it is said the Vice-Foreign Minister will be appointed as Ambassador to Washington to conclude the matter.

ITALY AND THE TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

Peking, August 15.

Luk Ching-cheong has wired to the Government that he has been informed by the President of the Peace Conference that during the discussion in regard to the question of returning the Austrian Concession in Tientsin to China, the Italian delegate insisted that China should keep the said concession always in a sanitary condition so that the Italian Concession should not be affected by filthy water. Therefore he requests the Government to observe this point.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

Peking, August 15.

The Bill for reconciliation with Germany has been passed in Parliament and will be issued and notified to Foreign Ministers as soon as approval is obtained from the Palace and the State Department. It has been decided to follow other nations' methods in dealing with enemy properties and the treatment of enemy subjects.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Shanghai, August 15.

Luk Ching-cheong has reported that the signing of the Austrian Treaty has again been postponed until the 20th inst.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SHANGHAI RATE QUESTION.

CHINESE TO BE CONSULTED IN FUTURE.

Shanghai, August 16.

More Chinese are paying the rate. Trouble may be averted. The Council promises in future to consult a delegate of the Chinese Committee when raising the rates.

CHOLERA WORSE IN MANCHURIA.

Shanghai, August 16.

Cholera is worse in Manchuria and deaths are increasing.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL REORGANISATION.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

It is reported from Weimar that in the National Assembly Herr Erzberger outlined the Government's financial reorganisation policy. He mentioned in connection therewith the necessity of a monetary reform, and to make State advances to Germany abroad. The assembly may raise twenty five milliards of marks for the same purpose. In view of the accounts of the German Government, it could not remain in the hands of the Allies.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held to-day, at noon, at the offices of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. F. Maitland presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. and Mr. E. J. Chapman (Secretary) and Messrs M. S. Northcote, L. S. Greenhill and Leung Entin.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days and with your permission I will take them as read. The past year has been a trying one with costs of stores, coal, wages etc being on a very much higher basis, and compared with the previous year they total an advance of no less than \$7,643, equal to a Dividend in itself. In fact I may say that our prices for washing are too low to admit of a fair profit and we are now trying to arrange some small increases. It is with regret that your Directors deem it advisable to reduce the dividend to 5% and we hope that you will approve of the appropriations recommended by them as under:—

Pay a Dividend of 5 per cent	\$5,000.00
Write off Machinery	1,000.00
Buildings	2,000.00
Carry forward to New Account	978.41
	\$8,978.41

It is undoubtedly wise to continue to write down Buildings and Machinery and in this respect I find that no less than \$78,393.16 has been written off during the past 17 years, an average of \$4,611 per annum. It is a pleasure to again record a vote of thanks to our Manager Mr. Gee and to our Comptroller for their good work. Mr. Gee is now on a well earned short holiday. With these few remarks I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and the appropriations of revenue as recommended by the Directors.

Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. L. S. Greenhill proposed, and Mr. Leung Entin seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the motion was carried.

Mr. M. S. Northcote proposed, and Mr. E. J. Chapman seconded the re-election of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., as auditor for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$200, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business gentlemen; and I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application. I hope we shall have a better year next year and be able to put before you a better statement of accounts.

The meeting then terminated.

"ATREUS" FUND.

Mrs. Stabb forwards us the following list of contributions to the above Fund:—

Mr. C. L. Sandes (2nd donation)	\$20.00
Mr. Eldon Potter, (2nd donation)	10.00
Mr. Allgood	25.00
Mr. Peter Potts	20.00
J. A.	20.00
Mr. Ross Thompson	10.00
Already acknowledged	260.00
	\$365.00

SUICIDE OF GERMAN OFFICERS INCREASING.

Geneva, July 9.—Suicides among German officers are increasing alarmingly, especially in Prussia, where the number of suicides is 38 per cent more than before it became known that the former Emperor William was to be placed on trial by the Allies, according to Munich newspapers. The wives of officers are also reported to be taking their own lives. The increase of suicides is attributed to the German Government's financial reorganisation.

DAY BY DAY.

The agenda for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board is of an informal character.

It is said that the Italian aerial expedition which is to visit China next month will pass through Canton.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions to the fund of the Hospitals:—The Wai Ping Theatre (special subscription), \$50.

Two Chinese were arrested with being implicated in the theft of fifty steel plates, valued \$54.00, which were stolen from Kowloon Docks on July 25. Mr. R. E. Lindell to-day adjourned the case till Wednesday.

This morning at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with stealing a brass-bearing from Kowloon Docks. He was an apprentice fitter, and he said the pay he was getting was not enough to support himself. Mr. R. E. Lindell fined him \$50, or three weeks.

Mr. W. A. Attwell, who for a considerable period during the war was Naval Examination Officer in Hongkong, is at present in the Colony, being now Second Officer of the Empress of Japan. His many friends will be interested to hear that since leaving Hongkong, Mr. Attwell has been married. His wife is at present in Vancouver.

Convicted for picking the pocket of a shop coolie, a Chinese was to-day sentenced to six weeks hard labour. Complainant said that at Queen's Road Central, defendant and several others jostled him and extracted from his pocket two \$50 notes which he was taking to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. His foki assisted him in apprehending accused and preventing him from handing over the notes to his confederates.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FORTNIGHTLY SETTLEMENTS DECIDED UPON.

Plans have been perfected by New York Stock Exchange officials for the adoption of fortnightly settlements similar to that used in London. It was stated recently that there was no intention to adopt the new plan in the immediate future, but the belief was expressed that it was only a question of time until the present methods of making settlements would be abandoned.

The recent rise to 20 per cent in the rate for call money brought the plans for fortnightly settlements into the foreground, and it was generally agreed in Wall Street that if the new plan was adopted, the money market would be stabilised. At the present time, however, there are a number of difficulties, mainly mechanical, in the way, which will prevent the early adoption of the fortnightly settlement system.

Under the present arrangement, broken settle with each other every day for stocks bought or sold. Under the new plan, there will be only fortnightly settlements. In case traders or brokers desire settlement before the regular fortnightly period expires transactions will go through "for cash," as now and delivery will be made immediately.

WOMEN GET CROIX DE GUERRE.

Washington, July 12.—Marshal Pétain on behalf of the French Government has bestowed the Croix de Guerre on Misses Frances and Elizabeth Anderson of New Canada; and Mrs. Mildred Farwell of Boston, 1211 Broadway, for their services during the war.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$2.15-154.

THE BREAK IN STERLING.

DECLINE IN BRITISH EXCHANGE RATES.

London, July 12.—The serious character of the break in sterling exchange is recognised, but probably there will be no action to check it, because it is realised that it is imperative for the actual facts of the situation to be revealed to consumers and wage earners. These two groups, to classify them as such, have been deluded by war prosperity, which causes extravagance among the former and prompts the latter to put forward claims not justified by existing conditions.

Gold held by the German Reichsbank is nearly £70,000,000 below the level before the armistice. There is good reason for asserting that nearly the whole amount will ultimately reach you in payment for food-stuffs.

THE VICTORY LOAN.

Increased attention is now concentrated on the Government's loans. Moderate success is assured when allowance is made for the fact that there was no interval between the daily sales of war bonds, averaging £15,000,000 weekly, and the present loan.

Observers here consider that your money market and our own alike require attention, though for different reasons. At this distance we are unable accurately to diagnose your conditions, but having regard to your enormous commercial activities and the porability of their increasing during the next few years, it is believed here that actual, definite action other than passive acceptance of dearer money will be required to restrain speculation. Otherwise people familiar with American conditions believe that there may be trouble.

MONEY RATES AT LONDON.

On our side it is necessary that the inconsistency of extraordinarily easy money with our heavy external obligations should be rectified. Hence probably, when the Victory Loan flotation is finished, a movement will be started to make money dearer. It is believed that the steady rise in your exchange, coupled with our social unrest, is already occasioning exports of capital, in spite of official prohibition.

Financial circles emphasise that it is important, both on political and business grounds, that our indebtedness to your Government should soon be regularised through a funding operation of some sort.

British overseas trade in June was encouraging. Exports increased nearly 50 per cent, but for the six months of the year the excess of imports over exports was still £327,000,000, whereas for the first half of 1914 the excess of imports was only £80,000,000, which, in those days, was more than offset by our "invisible exports" in the shape of freight charges and interest on our foreign loans.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Barvardi Company present "Hello, Hawaii"—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

NOTICES

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THERAPION No. 3

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THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN
SOVIET RUSSIA.A SOCIALIST ON THE
BOLSHEVIST REGIME.A special correspondent of the
Manchester Guardian writes from
Reval under date of June 5 as
follows:—

I have had several long conversations with Mr. Grigori Alexinsky, a member of the Second Duma, who, with his wife and son, has just come from Moscow to Petrograd, and from there, with extraordinary adventures, to Gdov, on the eastern shore of Lake Peipus, whence they were helped across the lake into Estonia. It is a moving story, and one's admiration goes out to the man who could go through it with such buoyant good-humour in spite of the risks, and still more to the detached, objective air of his information. After nine months of prison, illnesses, food difficulties, and living under constant threats, he harbours no malice, but deals the whole thing dispassionately, and where possible puts in a good word for the Bolsheviks, though he is the determined opponent of Bolshevism. He is an example of a spirit which is all too rare, while I follow him as a politician gives him an intimate knowledge of men and matters political in Russia which makes his judgment worth considering carefully.

Speaking of material life in Moscow, he quoted the old Latin proverb: "panem et circenses" and said: "If a pound of rain is a banquet for the poor, the trees are full, there are no rats and fets, kine-mas (nationalised), but—food! I understand when he gave the following list:—

Moscow. Petrograd.
Bread... 35-40 roubles a b.
Sugar... 160 roubles a lb.
Butter... 120-130 roubles a lb.
Tea... 160-180 roubles a lb.
Cigarettes... 300 roubles a lb.
Shoes... 1 rouble each.
Old fur caps... 1 rouble each.
Matches... 1500 roubles a pair.
Old fur caps... 1500 roubles a pair.
Matches... 1500 roubles a pair.
Old fur caps... 1500 roubles a pair.

THE OLD CURSE OF RUSSIA.
This is an appalling list, and the state of things with regard to living is brought home by an investigation conducted by the Bolsheviks themselves, which brought out the fact that a workman to get enough to eat needed 8,000 roubles a month. This is aggravated by the difficulty of procuring what food there is. The only shops are Soviet shops, and one must wait for what one wants even after securing the necessary permission from one's local Soviet. But it is possible to buy at speculative prices in the street, for the old curse of Russia—speculation and speculation—is still active. Tying Communism has not stopped that. Commissaries sell to speculators who fleece the public.

To the honour of the Bolsheviks, said Mr. Alexinsky, they are aware of this, and are on the watch for it, and deal severely with offenders. In his prison were many Bolsheviks charged with this offence, and many were executed.

The town has Soviets for each arrondissement, and a central Soviet over all. But according to him, the Soviet system has gone much further to absurdity. For each house—i.e., block of flats or room—has its own Soviet, the commission of the poor of the house, which distributes the food and gives passes to tenants for entering their own rooms. The picture is not exactly a pleasant one and Mr. Alexinsky said that there was great dissatisfaction among the people, especially the women.

Mr. Alexinsky went on to say that the peasants were even more dissatisfied. They were exasperated by the requisitioning of their produce, by the lack of manufactured goods, of petroleum, of matches, and of salt. A glance at the list above will show the well-nigh fabulous price of a pound of salt. They had returned to the use of old-fashioned ways of lighting—the tchuna—and had dragged out and were working again the old handlooms.

THE PEASANTS AND KOLCHAK.
In the region of the Volga, in the provinces of Simbirsk and Samara, he asserted, there had been big changes of the peasants, the latest about three weeks ago, some of the houses of the Kolchaks had been burnt, the peasants said they loved the Bolsheviks.

much that even petroleum was not too dear to give them. A popular pun on Kolchak's name runs freely. It is untranslatable, but is to the effect that Kolchak has cracked the Bolsheviks. And to the Bolshevik charge that Kolchak brings reaction it is retorted: "Not so; he brings bread."

But these details, interesting as they are, take a second place compared with Mr. Alexinsky's political remarks. He is a convinced Socialist, an enemy of Bolshevism, a clear thinker and talker, and his experiences are completely fresh. The result is that one may get a glimpse of political actualities in Russia with an adumbration of the future from his talk. Kolchak, he says, has "a certain" popularity already. "But he would not be tolerated as an autocrat; only as an interim governor pending the formation of a Constituent Assembly"—a remark which can be commended to the attention of the reactionary groups who are backing Kolchak. For, as will be seen, just now, it is the peasant who counts.

The stories of the adherence of Social Revolutionaries to Bolshevism are founded, says Mr. Alexinsky, on the coming of a small delegation to Moscow after the overthrowing of the Social Revolutionary Government at Ufa. The much-talked-of rapprochement, not only failed, but the delegation, save one, Tchernov, was imprisoned, and was not amnestied on May 1, when some thousands were set free from prison.

"BOLSHEVISM A FAILURE."
As an experiment in pure Communism, in theory and practice, Mr. Alexinsky considers that Bolshevism is a failure so, many changes have been forced upon the leaders by the necessities of their situation. He instanced the relations with the peasants, the concessions for commercial exploitation, the assumption of Russia's debt. In fact, he says that Bolshevism is a failure both materially and ideologically. His description of the process of this failure is again worthy of attention. Bolsheviks wished to destroy capitalism, and called in the peasants to aid the workmen in this destruction. It has ended, as we know, in the peasants acquiring land, and with it the mentality of the small bourgeois, so that they are now against the workmen and against Communism. The Bolshevistic destruction of the bourgeoisie has brought into existence a much more extensive petit bourgeoisie. And it is a democratic bourgeois Government which Mr. Alexinsky thinks will be the next phase—and the necessary link between the Tsaristic bureaucracy and the ultimate Socialistic regime.

One last point, I have many times insisted on the fear of the anti-revolutionary movements and leaders expressed by the Peasants; they feel instinctively the reactionary behind them, and fear his success. Quite spontaneously, Mr. Alexinsky expressed the same fear—that the results of these anti-Bolshevik operations would be to restore a Tsaristic regime, that would make the peasants right (i.e., peasant) and wrong (i.e., anti-peasant) the Left (i.e., anti-peasant) and the Right (i.e., peasant).

UNIVERSITY OF COLOGNE.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS AND
HOPES.

With the Rhine Army, June 15—The establishment of the University of Cologne, after an interval of 135 years, was the occasion for a large public meeting to-day in the Gurzenich, the medieval banqueting-hall of the Town Council, at which [ank admissions of German collapse were listened to in gloomy silence. Many of the leading families of Cologne were represented in this gathering. The students of the new University, in pill box caps, white gowns and iron crosses, sat in one portion of the hall, and a choir of 100 voices, supported by a fine orchestra and the great organ, sang with what seemed to me peculiar inappropriateness the "Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah."

All the speeches laid stress on the absolute defeat of the country and the necessity for complete reconstruction. "German might is broken, and the enemy is in our midst," said the Oberbürgermeister Adenauer, who had just returned from Versailles.

Other orators, in outlining the educational scheme of the new University, agreed in accepting the present situation, profiting by the errors of the past, and resolving to begin anew. They also expressed strong dissent from the scheme of a Rhineland separate from the remainder of Germany.

Cologne had a University from 1388 until the occupation of the city by the French during the Napoleonic Wars, and the promoters of the new organisation hope to make it the equal of Bonn and Heidelberg.

When the orators in the Gurzenich were reminding the people of their defeat, an objection, which was not wholly lost on those outside, was witnessed in front of the Cathedral. Two British tanks, resplendent in fresh grey paint, were drawn up before the great west doors at eleven o'clock with a band and escort of hussars from the Rhine Flotilla. Lieutenant-General Haldane, Commanding the 6th Corps, which holds part of the bridgehead, arrived a moment after they had swung into the square, followed by a dense crowd of civilians. He inspected the naval guard, and afterwards the crews of the tanks, as they stood at the head of their ships clad in close-fitting brown overalls, with revolvers strapped to their belts. The tanks made a deep impression on the people, particularly their extreme mobility. They manoeuvred with the ease of a motor car, and when the escort marched off on the conclusion of the inspection, they fell into the procession and turned the corner of the square with wonderful ease and precision.

Socialism. To him, as to the crowds of his political comrades, that would be abhorrent and the remark and opinion should be noted.

NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN STORY.
June 7.
Between the populations of Petrograd and Moscow he drew a contrast. At the former place it had fallen to about one-third of its original size, and people were very dejected and depressed. During the state of siege each house was guarded by rays of its tenants but these guards were again watched by trusty sailors from Kronstadt. At Moscow the population had largely increased, and was of a highly different temperament. Incidents happened there that were unthinkable at Petrograd. At the nationalisation of women he laughed, and said it was a lie spread by anti-Bolsheviks, which sprang from the action of a *garcon coiffeur* at Odessa, who constituted himself commissary and prepared and printed a proclamation on this subject. It was never published, and the *coiffeur* was dismissed as an idiot by the official Commissary on his arrival.

We talked of the old revolutionaries who had returned to Russia during the war and after the Revolution, and the pictures he drew were a little sad—they spoke of disillusionment and death. Tchaykovsky and Bourtsch, I know are out of the country. Vera Bassulitch died in Petrograd on May 9 and received public burial, for which the Bolshevik Government offered to pay expenses. She had suffered much morally, and the official organ said that though she had recently lost the "spirit of the Revolution," in her time she had been a great revolutionary, and they revered her memory.

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NATIONALISATION OF WOMEN STORY.
June 7.
Between the populations of Petrograd and Moscow he drew a contrast. At the former place it had fallen to about one-third of its original size, and people were very dejected and depressed. During the state of siege each house was guarded by rays of its tenants but these guards were again watched by trusty sailors from Kronstadt. At Moscow the population had largely increased, and was of a highly different temperament. Incidents happened there that were unthinkable at Petrograd. At the nationalisation of women he laughed, and said it was a lie spread by anti-Bolsheviks, which sprang from the action of a *garcon coiffeur* at Odessa, who constituted himself commissary and prepared and printed a proclamation on this subject. It was never published, and the *coiffeur* was dismissed as an idiot by the official Commissary on his arrival.

We talked of the old revolutionaries who had returned to Russia during the war and after the Revolution, and the pictures he drew were a little sad—they spoke of disillusionment and death. Tchaykovsky and Bourtsch, I know are out of the country. Vera Bassulitch died in Petrograd on May 9 and received public burial, for which the Bolshevik Government offered to pay expenses. She had suffered much morally, and the official organ said that though she had recently lost the "spirit of the Revolution," in her time she had been a great revolutionary, and they revered her memory.

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NOTICES

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POLITICAL OUTLOOK IN
SOVIET RUSSIA.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Vera Figner had been ill in Petrograd, but had been taken to the country. Kropotkin was living at Dmitroff, a little town near Moscow, constantly ill and agitated and dejected. His daughter Sacha and her husband Lebedeff were in Moscow, Lebedeff working in the section of general culture of the Syndicate of Railway Workers. Maxim Gorky is in Moscow, working in the Educational Commission and head of a project for publishing the literary masterpieces of the world, a work which Alexinsky treated as visionary. Leonid Andreief, the novelist, is living at a villa over Finnish border, desperately disillusioned and writing fierce, bitter things against the Bolsheviks, which travel clandestinely and are copied by hand.

On the Bolshevik leaders he was particularly illuminating. Lenin lives in the Kremlin, was guarded by a special corps of Letts and Chinese and, some say, Hungarians. While speaking of Chinese he described as the most revolting thing of the whole Revolution the formation of a corps of executioners at Petrograd from the Chinese Bolsheviks. Alexinsky denounced as a lie the stories spread of Lenin's orgies. He says his life is absolutely simple, and that if he (Lenin) is amassing money, it is for future work towards a social revolution. His wife is a Commissary for Education.

Lenin's posts are President of the Council of People's Commissaries and of the Council of Defence. There appear to be two Councils—one the Great Council, on which sit all Commissaries and the heads of sections of their Commissions, meeting apparently very seldom; the other the Little Council, or real Executive.

Besides Lenin, on this Council sit a number of men whose names are well known. Of some of them he gave details, though I do not think he exhausted the list: Trotsky (Bronstein); Alexei Rykoff, President of the Council of Public Economy; Kamenev (Rosenfeld), married to Trotsky's sister; Zinovief (Apfelbaum or Radomyski); Mikhail Prokorsky, Education; Leonid Krassin (a former electrical engineer with the Siemens Schuckert Company); Communications, a very capable man; Dzerzhinsky, head of the Extraordinary Commission, whose function is the suppression of political adversaries; Krylenko, Public Prosecutor, whose wife Razmivitch is a judge of the Chief Revolutionary Tribunal; Chicherin, a former Menshevik and enemy of Lenin; Foreign Minister, Carl Radek (Zaubelsohn), an Austrian, who had the Western Section in the Foreign Office, but is in prison at Berlin; Voznesensky, who has the Eastern Section in the Foreign Office, a former head of a section in the Tsaristic Foreign Office, and is a skilled official; Maxim Litvinoff (Finkelstein), head of the Passport Office, called generally "Papasha" (Little Father); and Peters, a Lett, *sous-chef* in the Extraordinary Commission.

I give the details as they were given to me, though, as Alexinsky's greatest desire is to spread the truth about Bolshevistic Russia, I find it difficult to believe that he willfully misled me. He told me many stories, but was always careful to describe them as "stories," notably one about the French withdrawal from Odessa, which, having no means of confirming or controlling, I do not repeat. Our conversations were absolutely frank, and as he is a good raconteur they were to me of rare interest. They give, at any rate, a vivid picture of life in Bolshevistic Russia for which the world has been panting; whether true or no, the responsibility does not lie at my door.

3,508 ALIENS A WEEK.

Mr. Shortt, the Home Secretary, has circulated a statement showing the numbers and main nationalities of alien passengers who have landed in this country each week since the end of last March, at which date, he says, the lessening pressure of war work first rendered it possible to keep the statistics available from week to week. The weekly average is 3,508, of whom more than two-thirds are French, Belgians, Americans, and Italians. Mr. Shortt states that a very large proportion of these passengers are en route to other countries, and of the rest a large percentage are business men and officials making repeated journeys to and from

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AMERICA'S DEAD.

A SOLEMN HOMAGE TO
THE FALLEN.

Standing amid the graves of the American dead in the military cemetery of Suresnes, under the shadow of Mont Valerien, President Wilson recently reiterated with all the emphasis at his command his devotion to the principles of liberty and justice, and served a notice on those who attempt to insert into the counsel of statesmen the old reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage. M. Clemenceau had addressed to Mr. Wilson the following letter on Memorial Day:

"My dear President.—Faithful to its noble traditions the army of the living to-day renders solemn homage to the army of the dead. All France joins in this homage. Those of the sons of America who fell in our common struggle for justice and right sleep in our fields on which the liberty of the world has been won. They rest side by side with their French comrades, united in death as in life for the greatest of causes."

The speech was delivered in the most impressive surroundings imaginable, in the presence of Marshal Foch, the Ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States and M. Tardieu, representing M. Clemenceau. The slopes of Mont Valerien were covered with French and American soldiers, the blue and khaki mingling under the green trees towards the bottom of the slope of the great cemetery. Each grave was decorated with flowers and a small American flag.

In the course of his address President Wilson said:

"When the men who lie there came they found fit comrades for their courage and their devotion. They found Armies of Liberty

already in the field, men who, though they had gone through three years of fiery trial, seemed only to be just discovering, not for a moment losing, the high temper of the great affair, men seasoned in the blood service of Liberty. Joining hands with these, the men of America gave that greatest of all gifts, the gift of life and the gift of spirit.

You have just heard in the beautiful letter from M. Clemenceau what I believe to be the real message of France to us on a day like this, a message of genuine comradeship, a message of genuine sympathy, and I have no doubt that if our British comrades were here they would speak in the same spirit and in the same language.

For the beauty of this war is that it has brought a new partnership and a new comradeship and a new understanding into the field of the effort of the nations. It is our duty to take and maintain the safeguards which will see to it that the mothers of France and England and Italy and Belgium and all the other suffering nations should never be called upon for this sacrifice again. This can be done; it must be done. The thing that these men left us, though they did not in their counsel conceive it, is the great instrument which we have just erected, the League of Nations.

You are aware, as I am aware, that there is here and there an attempt to insert again into the counsel of statesmen the old reckonings of selfishness and bargaining and national advantage which were the roots of this war, and any man who counsels these things advocates the renewal of the sacrifice which these men have made.

For if this is not the final battle for right, there will be another that will be final. Let these gentlemen not suppose that

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It is possible for them to accomplish this return to an order of which we are ashamed and that we are ready to forget. They cannot accomplish it. The peoples of the world are awake, and the peoples of the world are in the saddle. This age is an age which looks forward, not backward, which rejects the standards of national selfishness that once governed the counsels of the nations, and demands that they shall give way to a new order of things in which the only question will be: "Is it right? Is it just? Is it in the interest of mankind?"

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MONS RETREAT.

London, July 25.—Colonel Gordon has been awarded £500 damages in a libel action brought against the *People's Journal*. The allegation was that he ordered the Gordon Highlanders to surrender during the retreat at Mons. The Colonel testified that he ordered the men to fight, and that they held out for some time before being ordered to surrender.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1919.

THE WORLD'S CREDIT.

The modern business world is built on credit, and most of modern civilisation is built on business. Credit, hitherto built on broad foundations according to tested principles, is now a vast inverted pyramid with its apex on shifting sands. Gold payments, the accepted test of national credit stability, have everywhere been suspended. The refusal of any national bank to redeem its promises has always been a sign that the last bulwark against bankruptcy was cracking. The Bank of England has paid out no gold for five years. No nation is meeting its obligations. Huge quantities of paper money have flowed over the world with a flood that has lifted the price level to demoralising heights. All these are promises to pay gold. None of these promises are now being met. Business relations are maintained on the hope that the payment is but deferred. But that hope has been so long deferred that the business heart is very sick. Other huge sums, unimaginable ten years ago, have been issued as bonds. Those of Germany, Austria, Turkey and Russia seem certainly lost. But the threads of the credit web interlace closely all across the world. Tearing out such great sections strain and threaten its stability everywhere. Moreover, most of this money was borrowed to buy things to destroy and be destroyed, and have done their work. The world went to the verge, if not over the verge, of bankruptcy to buy fuel for a frightful bonfire. The money is spent. The security is destroyed.

Great financiers in every land now say the only way out lies through greater debts. Because Europe has destroyed so much more must be given it. Only by stretching the thin and torn web of credit over the whole world can it be rebuilt. It cannot be rebuilt upon the old material things. They are gone. It must be founded upon the substance of things hoped for. It must be built upon faith in the power of peoples to govern themselves, produce wealth and keep their promises. Destroying the fabric of production means universal misery. To attempt to exploit that production for immediate personal profit, runs the risk of killing the faith upon which production rests. A new age can grow from the old only if the soil is not destroyed. Social institutions are of long evolution. Breaks in the chain make necessary long new processes of preparation.

To be concrete, it is a bad time to start profiteering and smashing unions, if the world's credit is to be restored to life. Reciprocally, because industry and production, as organised to-day, rest on credit, it is a bad time to start a fracas that will smash credit. The world's future hangs on the faith that men and women will continue to work and produce wealth. If that faith fails, the rest will bring little hope or comfort to this generation. The reactionary and the revolutionist alike are rousing cosmic forces that might be easily managed and directed in other times but that to-day can as easily wreck the best of what the past has gained, the present possesses, or the future promises.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

PROFITEERING.

"It is true there is a good deal of profiteering in Hongkong, but we cannot prevent it. If the United States and England cannot do it, how can we? So spots a prominent Government official to a *Telegraph* representative when discussing the food control question. The assertion that there is profiteering going on in Hongkong is not likely to be disputed, but the statement that America and Britain cannot stop the same sort of thing in their own countries is, to say the least, premature. We have seen many instances in both the one country and the other in which profiteers have been fined, and we now know that, following the removal of control, the profiteer has reappeared, but is to be stopped from carrying out his design, under fresh legislative authority both in Britain and the United States. The House of Commons has, in fact, just passed the second reading of the anti-profiteering Bill. We do not doubt that it would be extremely hard, if not impossible, to totally stop profiteering either here or in the Old Country, but, with the proper machinery, it should be easy to prevent much of it. Sir Auckland Geddes himself admitted, in the House of Commons, that there would be great difficulties in administering the Bill, but he rightly said there would be greater dangers if the position were left untouched.

SOME QUERIES.

Now, if the Hongkong Government really confesses that it is unable to stop profiteering, how comes it about that it ever attempted to enforce the provisions of the Proclamation issued early in the war fixing the prices of various commodities? To fix prices and to prosecute those who exceeded them, as was done a few years back, obviously means the stopping of profiteering. And what could be done then, can surely be done now. We ask again what is the use of issuing lists of prices if they are not to be enforced. Such procedure only involves waste of time and labour, for somebody has to draw up these useless lists and periodically revise them. If the Government is convinced that profiteering is going on in the Colony, then we say, however hard and unattractive the task may be, it is its duty to exercise the power it possesses to stop it or, at least, to reduce it to a minimum. We prefer to invert the question put by the Government official quoted—"If the United States and England can stop profiteering, why cannot we?" Let us get an answer on that point before we go any further.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

We have all learned to be cautious when making forecasts regarding military operations in Russia. In the early days of the war we heard so much about the "Russian steam-roller" and the tremendous captures which the ex-Tsar's armies had made that there were many who believed that the whole shooting match would be over in a few months. Since those days, many false prophecies have arisen, and these amongst other things, told us that Koltchak was bound to mop up his enemies in a few weeks. We know now that Koltchak has had a very hasty set-back, and that he has not accomplished anything like what was expected of him. When we turn these things over in our minds, we are inclined not to be too sanguine about the present operations in that distracted country. However, after making allowances along these lines, we cannot have read the latest reports of Denikin's successes without feeling that, at any rate, the general situation wears a much better aspect than it did even a couple of weeks ago. If it is true that Denikin has linked up with Koltchak and also got into fairly close touch with the Rumanian armies, then the Bolshevik forces must be in a pretty bad fix. But for the moment we must be patient and hope for the best. If we take that stand and do not indulge in foolish hopes, we shall feel all the better for it even if things turn out better than the most optimistic imagine.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FOR TWO HOURS!

Madras, 11th July.—An intense earthquake was registered at the Colombo Observatory early on Wednesday morning. It began at 2.44 a.m., the vibrations reaching its maximum at 3.7 a.m., and lasting till 4.58. The distance from Colombo was between 3,000 and 4,000 miles.

DAY BY DAY.

IT TAKES A STRENUOUS MAN TO WIN A VICTORY OVER HIMSELF.

The *East* *Hastings* arrived here to-day from Bombay and Straits with a full general cargo.

The match in the Bowls League to be played by K.C.C. will be against the Civil Service not the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, as stated yesterday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 2nd, amounted to 79,513 tons and the sales during the period, to 66,386 tons.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Thomas William Ainsworth to act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, Supreme Court.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Mr. Norman Lockhart-Smith to act temporarily as a Police Magistrate, in addition to his other duties.

Lieut. J. C. Fletcher, Mr. G. S. Archbutt, Mr. A. C. Joseland, Mr. W. B. Walker and Mr. Alex. Ross were among the passengers arriving here by the *Empress of Japan* yesterday.

The wedding took place, this morning, at St. John's Cathedral, of Miss Margaret Petersen, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, to Mr. H. W. Weyler, of the *Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank*.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Dr. Hermann Balaan to be a Member of the Dental Board during the absence from the Colony of Dr. G. D. R. Black.

Chan Tin Foo, a head coolie employed by the Public Works Department, charged with receiving a bribe of \$5 from a boat breamer at Sunshui on July 9th, was discharged yesterday. Mr. M. K. Lo defended.

The motor boat "Moonraker" was sold by auction yesterday by Mr. Lammett, the purchaser being Mr. Lee Mow Chee, at the price of \$775. The yacht "Toinette" was offered for sale, but found no purchaser.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the Hon. Mr. Stanley Hudson Dodwell to be a Member of the Authorised Architects' Committee vice the Honourable Mr. David Landale.

The body of a Chinese male, aged about 38 years, has been found on the hill-side near the Cement Works, in Tokawan. Murder is suspected, as there were many wounds on the body, which has been removed to the Kowloon Mortuary.

At the Police Court to-day, on the application of Mr. C. R. Mason, a Chinese was remanded on a charge of throwing lime at two women. It appears that when the complainants were ascending the stairs of No. 45 Square Street, defendant upset a bucket of lime over their heads. One of the women is partially blind.

A couple of coolies taking some boxes and trunks of clothing from the Star Ferry at Kowloon, this morning, were not smart enough in their work, the result being that the ferry commenced its journey to Hongkong just at a moment when the coolies were least prepared for its departure. When the ferry moved, they were lifting the boxes on to the landing stage, but somehow the boxes fell into the water where luckily they floated and were salvaged, very much the worse for their immersion.

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh are exhibiting five excellent photographs of the latest Handley-Page bi-plane, for which Messrs. Loxley and Company Ltd., have secured the sole agency for the East. There are photos of two machines, capable of carrying 50 passengers each and three, capable of accommodating 20 passengers, each. Messrs. Loxley are to be congratulated on the enterprise in taking up this agency, for there is not the slightest doubt that in the very near future the aeroplanes will take its place as a valuable adjunct to commerce in this part of the world.

1894. HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending August 18, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

August 13.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. 1d. 3/4.

"HIGH JINKS."

August 13.—Matched are in course of construction at Kowloon, close to the Water Police Station, for the Chinese Spirits' Festival, which takes place next Wednesday when "high jinks" will be the order of the day and night.

THE PLAGUE.

August 14.—We are glad to report that the bubonic is at last dying a hard death at Kowloon and in the surrounding district. Deaths from the outbreak, from May 9 to August 13, total 2,461.

GAMBLING HOUSE RAIDS.

August 15.—Raiding gambling houses seems to be "all the go" just now, with the police Inspector Kemp brought 97 Celestials before Captain Hastings yesterday, and they were fined; two ringleaders \$50 each and the rest \$2 apiece. This morning, acting Inspector Baker marched seven Chinamen before the presiding Magistrate for gambling.

CHINESE WAR JUNKS.

August 15.—Three Chinese war junks have passed through the Harbour during the last two days, from Canton, and upon arrival at Chinese Kowloon, discharged a large quantity of ammunition and several small cannon. This morning a war junk sailed through the Harbour on her way to Formosa with guns and munitions for war for some of the forts in the "Beautiful Isle."

A LANDSLIP.

August 16.—Owing to the recent heavy rains, a landslip occurred in Kowloon, yesterday blocking Chater Street for several hours. Will Tooker, P.W.D., kindly note.

A COMPULSORY WINDING UP.

August 16.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the acting Chief Justice made an order for the compulsory winding up of the China Borneo Company Ltd., in accordance with a recent application made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. There was no opposition on the part of the directors of the China Borneo Company.

A WALKING TOURNAMENT.

August 17.—Weather permitting, the walking tournament at the Racecourse to-morrow afternoon, in which Arthur Hancock, the Fifty Miles Champion, will compete against eight opponents over a distance of four miles, should prove a great success.

CHINESE BADLY TREATED IN JAPAN.

August 17.—A Correspondent writes from Nagasaki that the Chinese in that town have been so badly treated by the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities that they are all leaving for China and in consequence general trade is suffering severely. Referring to the Kowloon disaster, the correspondent says that after the Japanese discovered the steamer was flying the British flag, they especially laid themselves out to ingratiate themselves with Captain Galworthy and his chief officer, the alleged object being to obtain as favourable a report as possible of the sinking of the ship and the after events.

A PIANO FOR THE POLICE.

August 18.—A piano is the latest addition to the billiard room of the Kowloon Police Station and a minstrel troupe has been formed. The Force ought to be able to provide some excellent "corner men."

A PRESENTATION.

August 18.—Inspectors Hanson and Mackie and Sergeant T. Moffatt will be presented with "good conduct and meritorious service" medals by the Captain Superintendent, of Police, on Friday next. The Water Police constable Samuel Pepper, of opium seizures renown, will also be decorated with a bronze medal on Friday in recognition of "his zeal, energy and ability displayed in the performance of his duty or words to that effect."

THE BANVARDS.

The large attendance at the Theatre Royal last night again demonstrated the undoubted popularity of the Banvard Company. The bill of fare was most acceptable, comprising vaudeville turns and the second act of "The Suffragettes." In the former, Miss Dingwall, with her charming songs, Miss Pearl Jardiniere and Mr. Willis G. West, in their comicallities, and Misses Hazel Boyd and Barnes, in sprightly dances, made great hits and were very warmly received. The second part of the programme was equally entertaining, and every one present was delighted with the show.

At the matinee to-day and at the night performance, "Hello, Hawaii" will be staged, whilst the public will be glad to learn that owing to shipping delays the Company will be able to appear again on Monday, when "Oh, Papa" will be put on.

STEAMER WHISTLES.

The *Gazette* contains the following:

The attention of owners, agents, and masters of all steamships, including steam-launches, in the waters of the Colony is called to the Regulations as to the blowing of steam whistles, as laid down in Table M. of the Schedule to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, Ordinance No. 10 of 1899, which read as follows:

21. No steamship shall use her steam whistle except for the purposes of navigation as laid down in Articles 15, 22, and 31 of the International Collision Regulations, and except for the purpose of giving necessary notice of her approach towards any other vessel, when one prolonged blast of from 4 to 6 seconds duration shall be sounded.

22. Any infringement of regulation 21 will subject the master or owner of the offending ship to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars.

THE 1920 OLYMPICS.

TO BE HELD IN BELGIUM.

The next Olympic games will be held at Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. The last Olympiad was staged at Stockholm in 1912.

When, recently, upon the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the revival of the Olympic Games and the foundation of the International Olympic Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the committee, sitting at Lausanne, Switzerland, announced the date and the place selected for the next Olympiad, it also was proclaimed that the members of the body had gone on record as against accepting entries from citizens of enemy countries. It was known that many of the most prominent athletic organisations in the United States and Great Britain had warned that they would not enter the games with Germans and Austrians, the Amateur Swimming Association of England taking the lead at the annual meeting by voting that swimmers of Austrian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, German or Turkish nationality, whether naturalised or not, were ineligible for membership in any club affiliated with the A.S.A., and that members of this body would not enter into competition against any such.

Later the French Olympic Committee voted unanimously to abide by the resolution passed by that organisation November 22, 1918, in which it and its affiliate bodies determined they would not participate in any Olympiad in which citizens of enemy nations would compete.

The action of the International Committee means two things, writes Edwin A. Golweys in *Leslie's First*, that Belgium is making a more rapid recovery from the effects of the war than had been expected, and, second, that permission for the Tentons to re-enter polite and civilised society will not be through the gateway of next year's Olympiad.

That the Americans are taking seriously the preparatory work for the coming Olympiad was indicated recently, when it was decided that an application would be sent from this side to have catch-as-catch-can wrestling added to the programme for the Antwerp contests. The request will be made to the international Olympic Committee through President Samuel Dallas, and Frederick Ruben, secretary of the A.A.U., by Everett C. Brown, member of the National Championship Committee.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Sir Edward Carson recently revealed the cross-examiner's art in asking the Government to define Bolshevism, though the challenge was not taken up. Perhaps, if pushed, to the wall, Mr. Shortt might have been compelled to define it as the catchword of the day for people who think otherwise than along the old lines laid down by the British character. For Bolshevism has had many prototypes. In the country house of the earlier Victorian era the word used was "Radical." Stewart White, claiming to represent all that was required in the way of political and social progress, shuddered at the word, and the editor of the *Edinburgh*—the great organ of Whiggism—hesitated to reproduce Macaulay's fine tribute to Lord William Bentinck because Lord William had been making what were called Radical speeches.

Laurence, when Radicalism became respectable, "Socialism" was the great word. Many worthy people regarded a Socialist as a person quite outside the pale; no one would have been surprised if he murdered his mother or beat his wife or trapped a fox or did anything else dreadful and subversive. Curiously enough, "radical" has had a second birth as a term of approbrium, for in America to-day it is used of the extreme "Left" in politics by the "Centers." The present Premier may remember a short period in which Limehouse in the dictionary of abuse. There were other occasional by-products, such as Little Englander, who might have been defined in some quarters as a person whose rascality was limited only by opportunity. Now it is Bolshevism. Shall we say that every man who wears an untrimmed beard is a Bolshevik, though not every Bolshevik wears an untrimmed beard?

The slackness of work in the Chancery Division of the High Court a present has led to a temporary transfer of a number of the Chancery judges to assist with the arrears of the King's Bench. The general comment is that while the Chancery mind is acute and learned so far as points of law are concerned, it is apt to show its little academic side, so far as the vagaries of human nature enter into the law's account. It is to be hoped, however, that the average Chancery judge will prove to be a little more closely in touch with the rough-and-tumble of human affairs than is recorded in a malicious story of one of the Equity Bench a generation ago. When the Courts of Law and Equity were fused in 1875 certain of the Chancery judges were actually sent on circuit and tried criminal causes. One of them, in summing up to a North Country jury, is reported to have commented on the statement in a murder case that the accused asked a policeman to "hand over his coat," as some evidence that the coat bore the stains of a fresh murder.

In view of history there is nothing surprising in the alleged readiness of German officers to stand by the Kaiser, for there have been very few kings in history so bad as to retain no devoted adherents, and those who have so failed are certainly not among the flamboyant monarchs of the Kaiser's type. Only a devoted remnant now claims that Charles I was a good king; his talent for double-dealing is generally admitted, but no monarch had ever served more devotedly. It was the same with his two sons. No ingratitude could quite alienate the old Cavalier families from Charles II; neither bigotry nor folly could rob James II. of a similar devotion. The worst prince and king of the modern era in this country was George IV, but he could always recapture some measure of popularity when he liked, and he involved Sir Walter Scott in one of the few silly actions of his life. As even Chatham proved, and as courtiers of more recent times have confessed, there is something about the atmosphere of Courts which has a curious effect on the human character. It may be called enervating; it certainly does produce in those exposed to it a point of view quite its own. And the most demoralising upbringing is not always proof against it.

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.

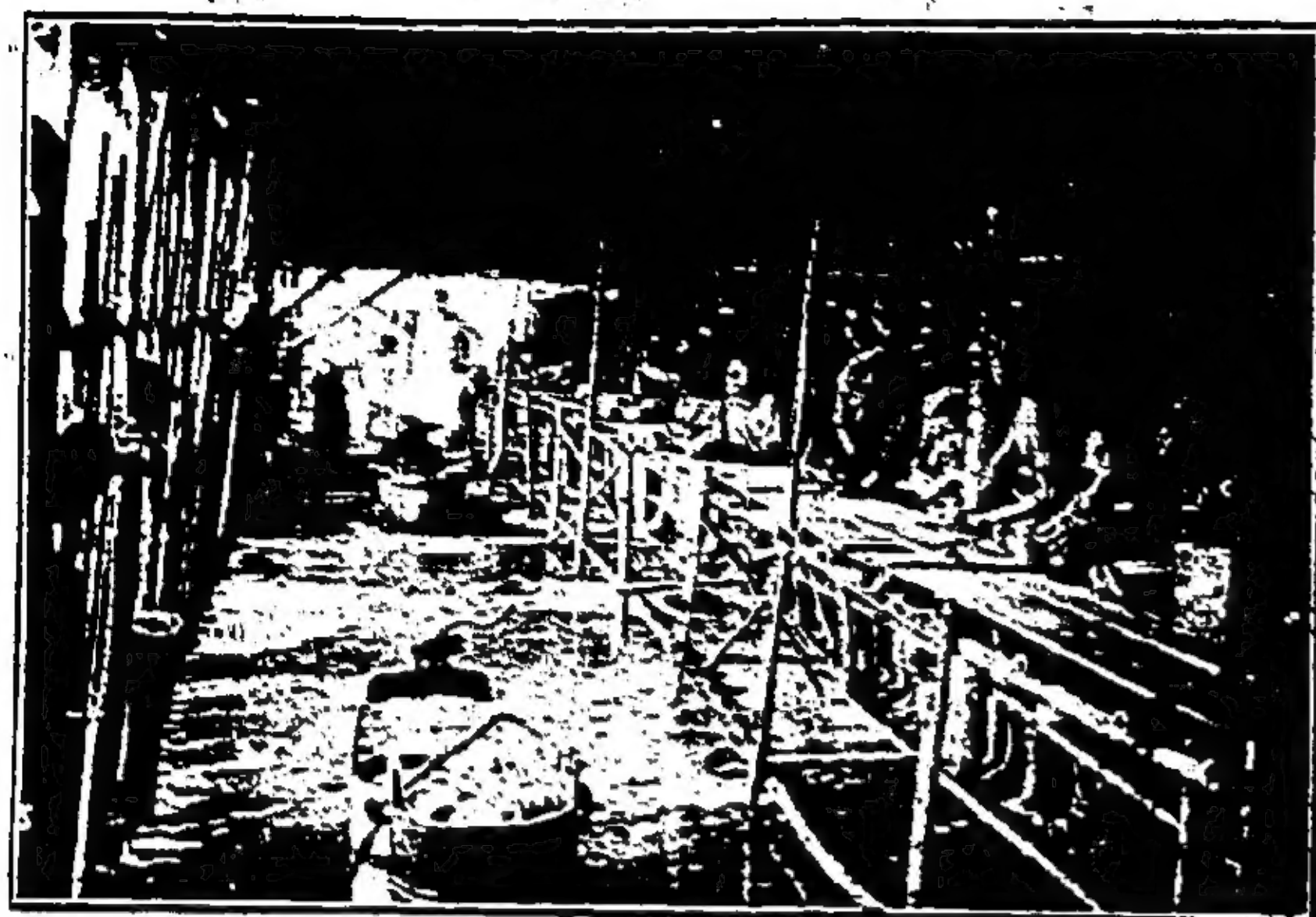


Photo: Mee Cheong.

One of the Free Congee Stations in Hongkong.

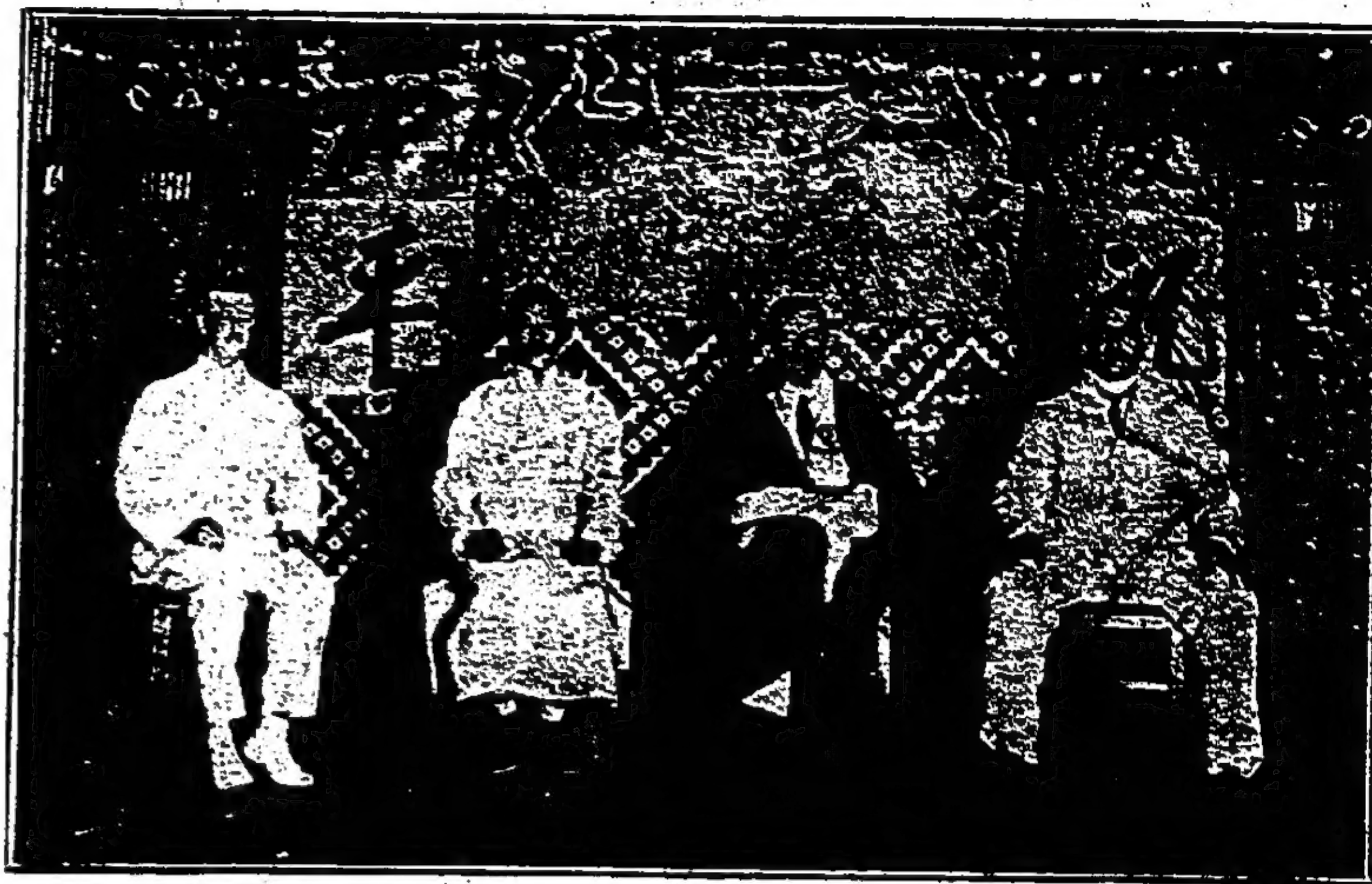


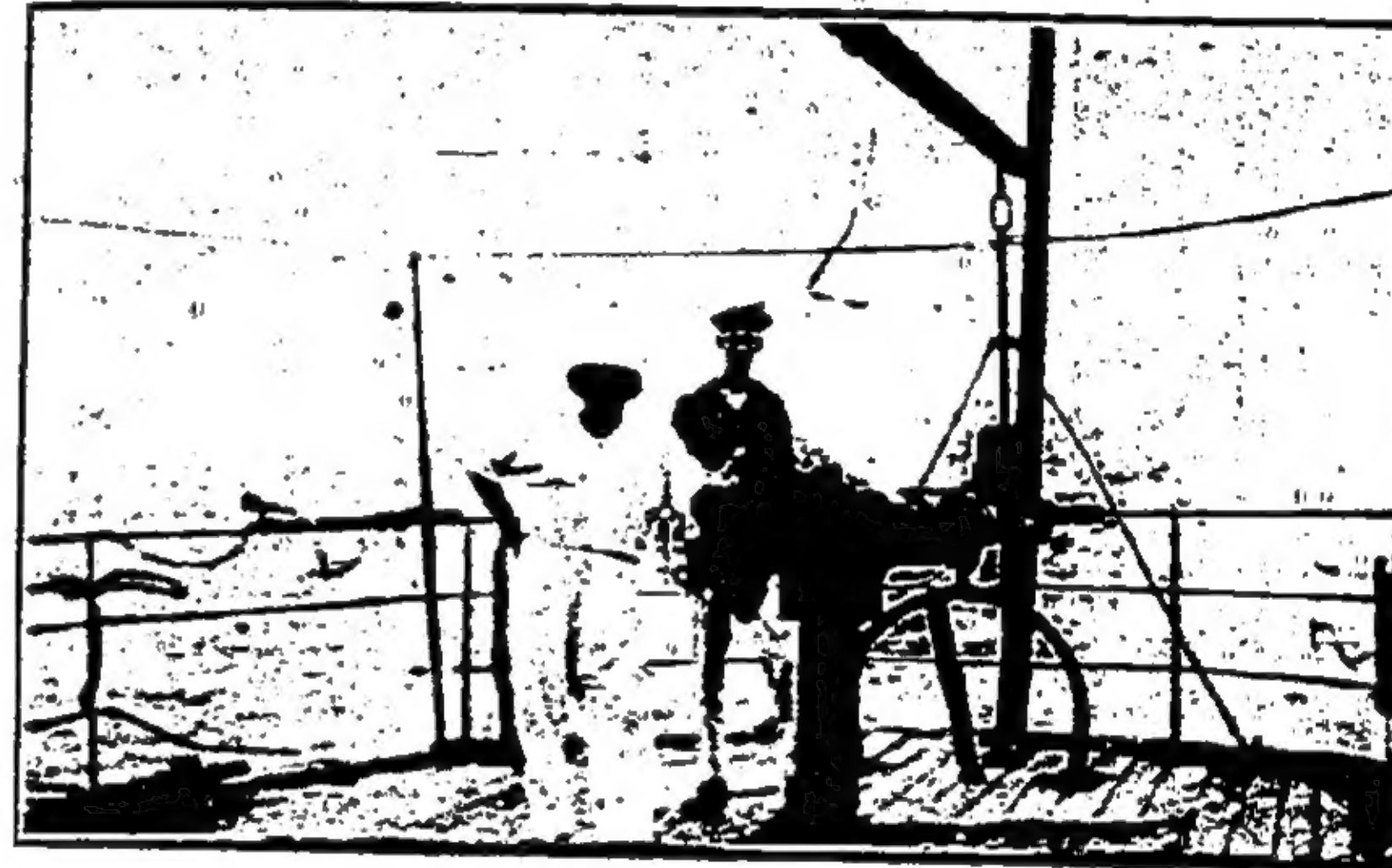
Photo: Mee Cheong.

Group taken at Ellis Kadoorie School Peace Celebrations. Left to right:—Mr. E. Ralphs (Acting Director of Education), Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. B. James (Headmaster) and Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

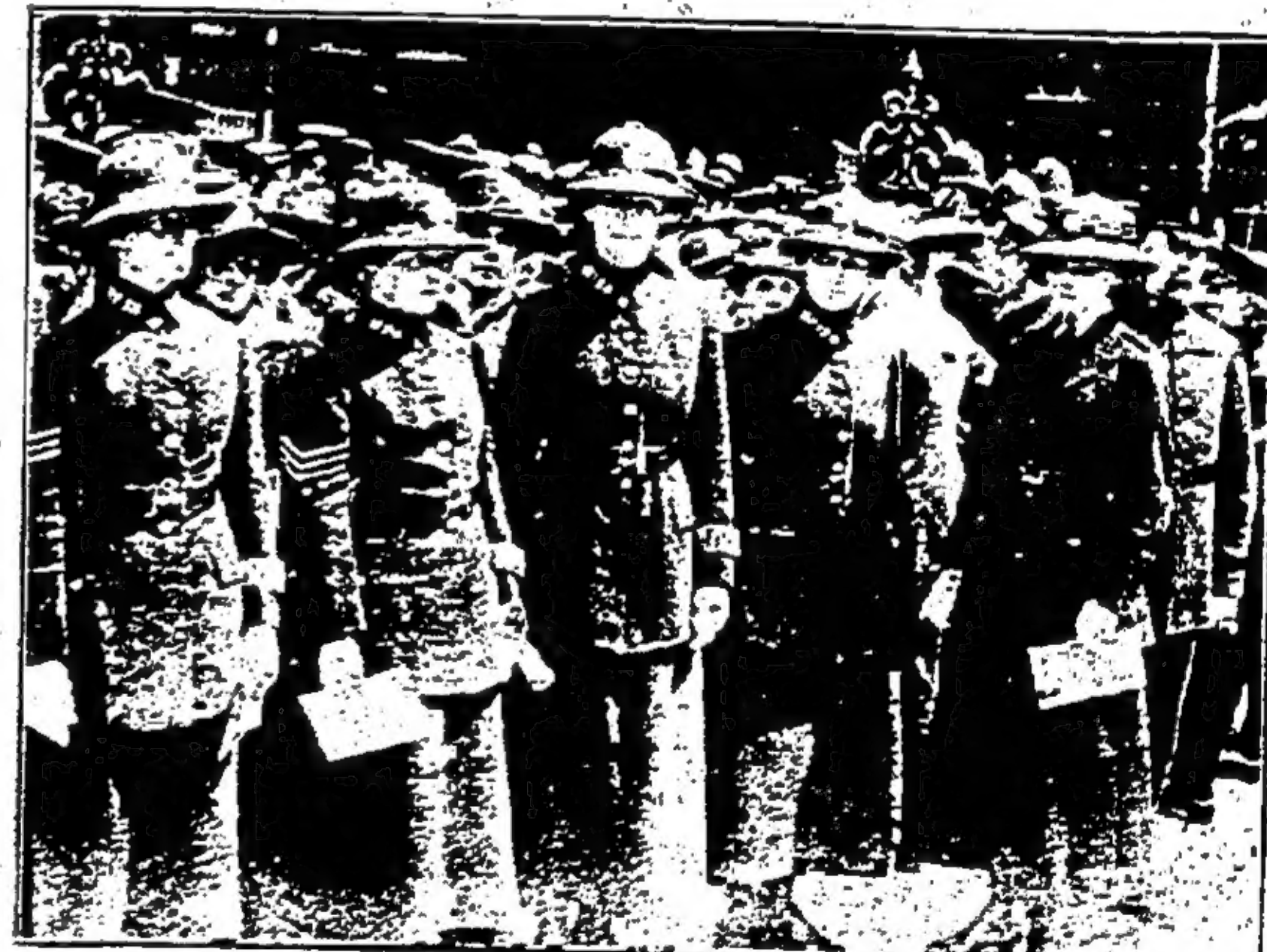


Photo: Tientin Press.

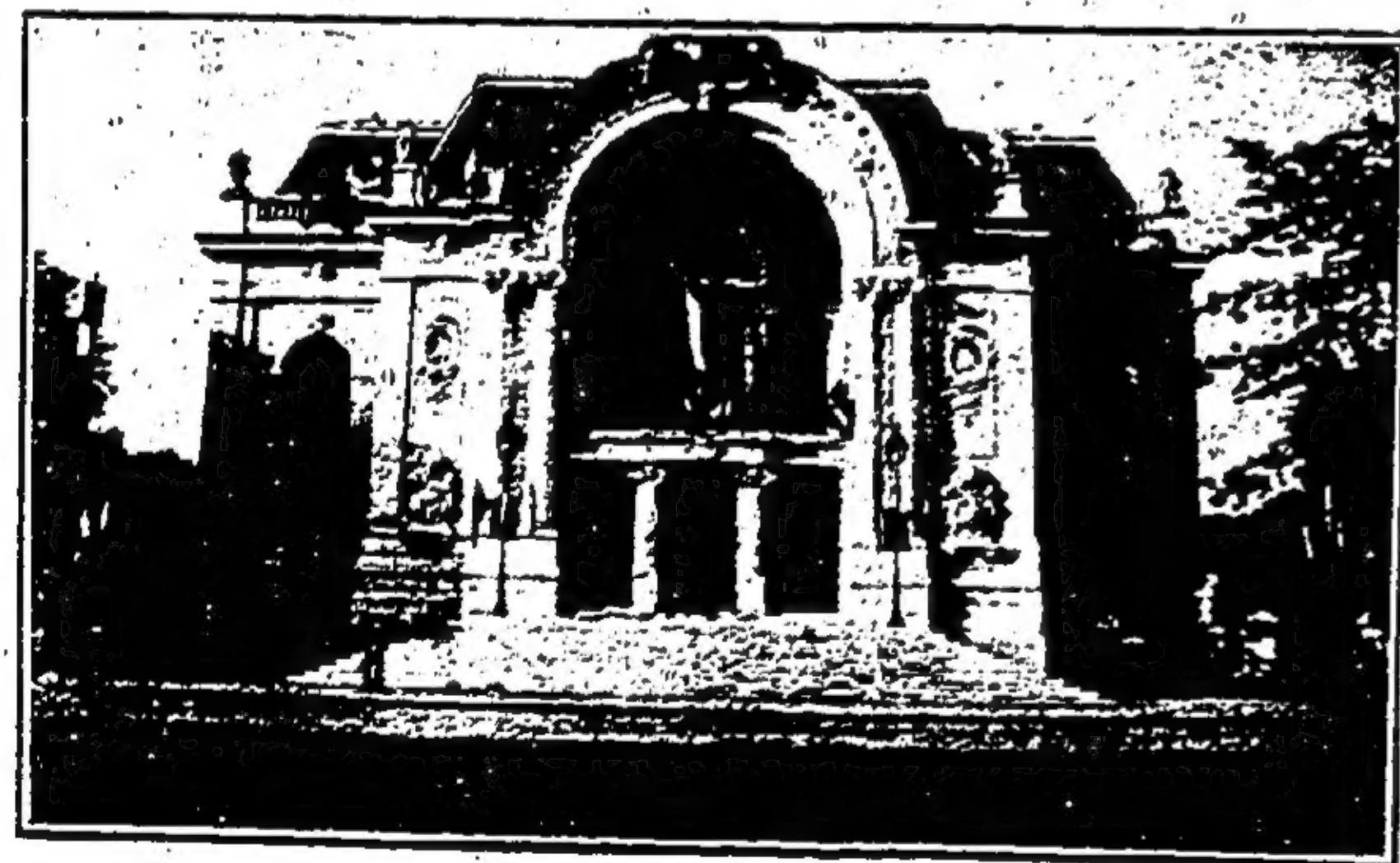
Scene at the Recent Socialist Riots in Cleveland, U.S.A.



This picture shows Capt. da Salã and Mr. Stone (Second Officer) on board the S.S. "Pheumpeh" after she had come through a typhoon off the Paracels. The Captain is standing by the damaged hand-steering gear.



London Policewomen assembled for the Metropolitan Police Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey.



Saigon Opera House on the French National Holiday, July 14th.

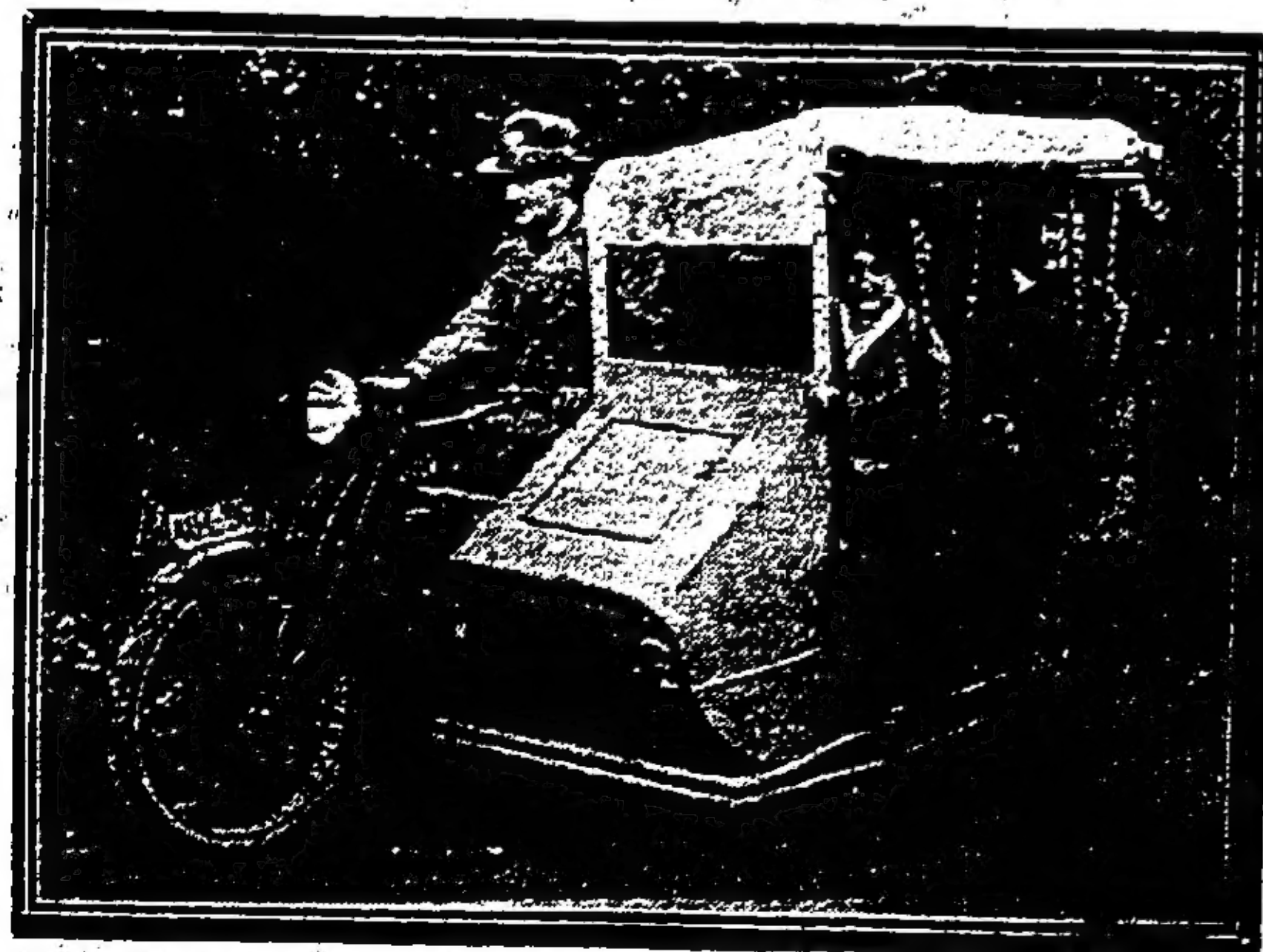


Photo: Tientin Press.

A New Type of Side-car Motor-cycle which has become popular in London.



Photo: Tientin Press.

The above picture shows Mrs. McAdoo (Daughter of President Wilson) accompanied by her husband and Mr. Douglas Fairbanks (the "movie" millionaire) roughing it on the cactus-begrown plains of the Wild West.

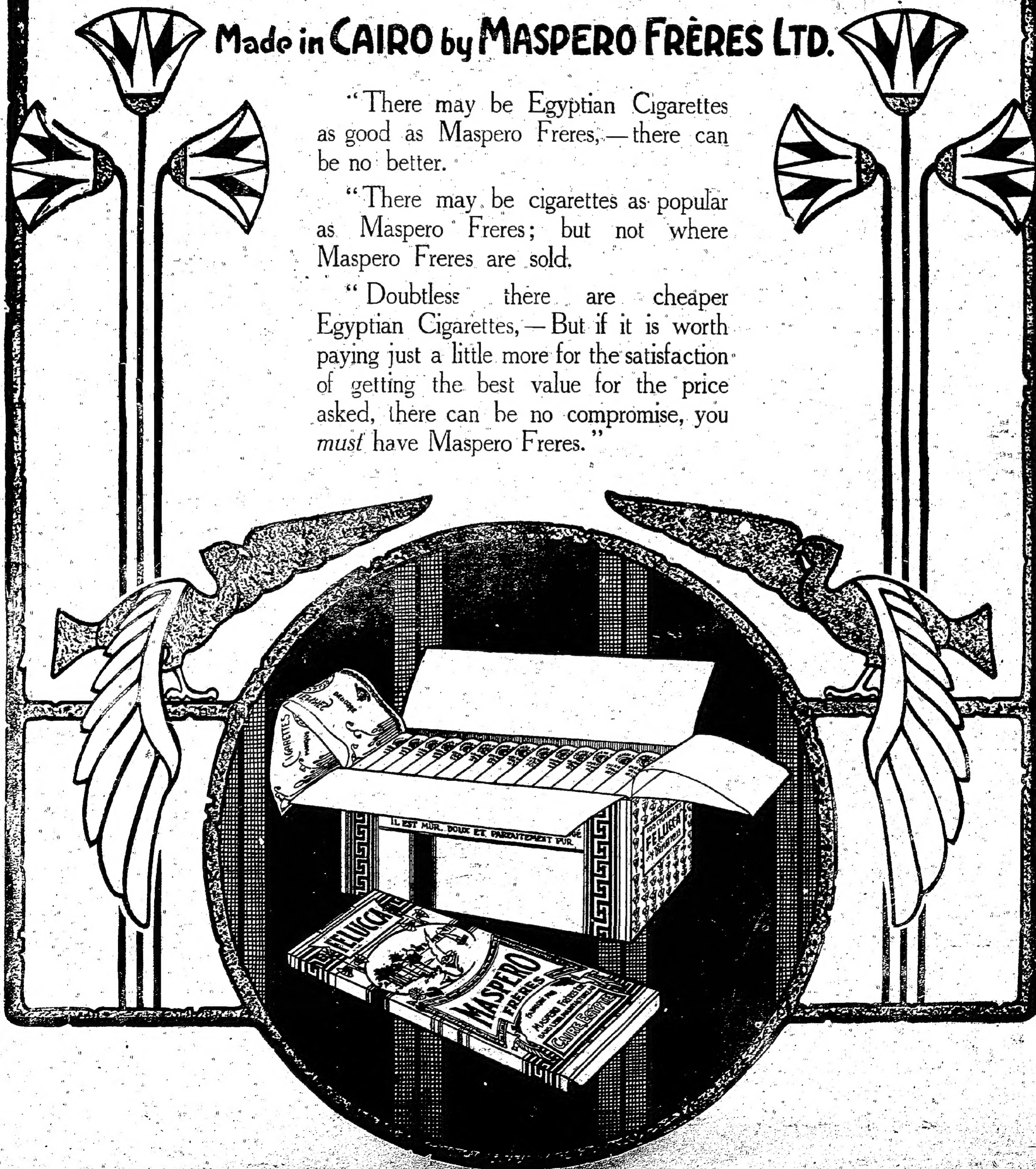
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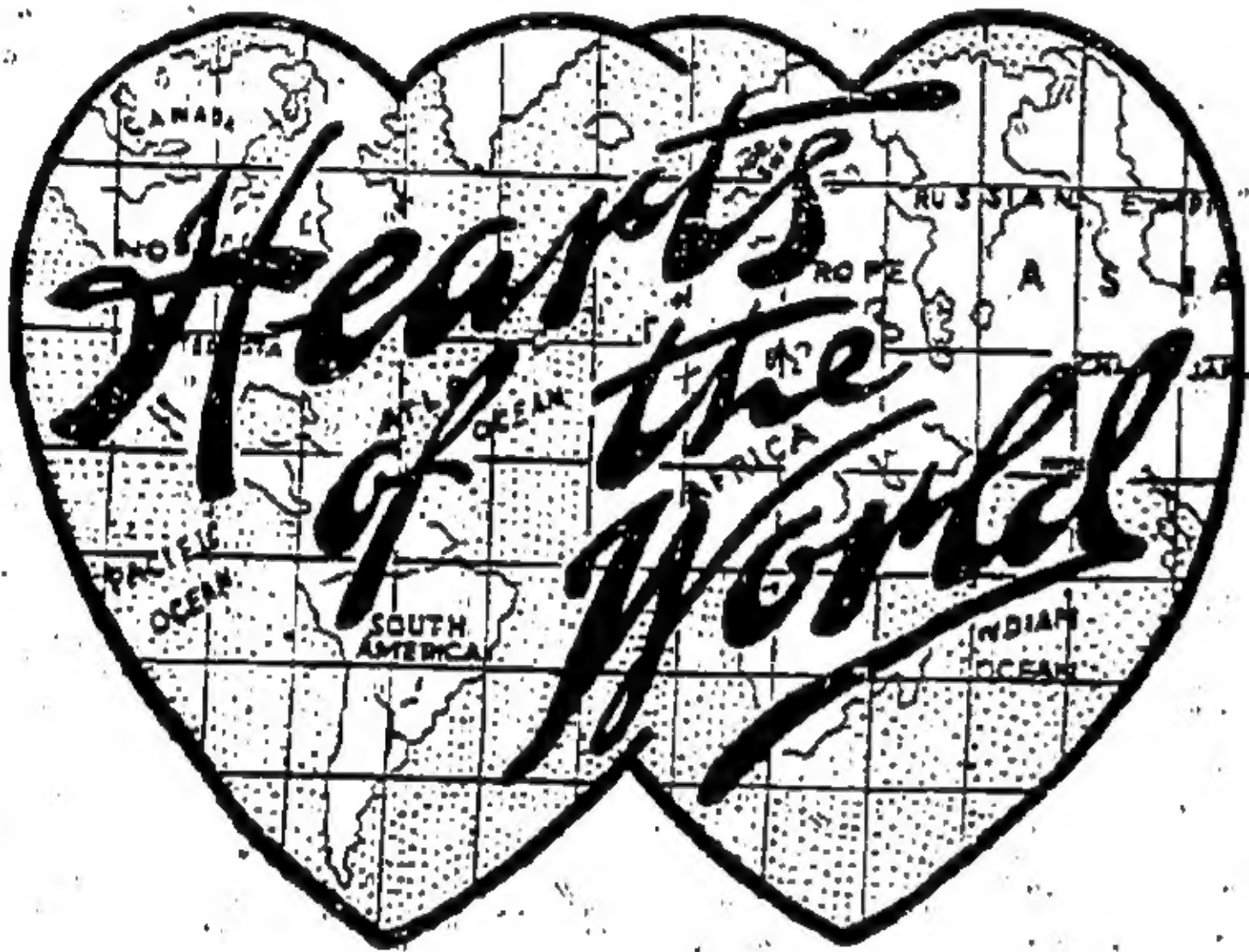
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EX-SOLDIERS.MEN WHO FOUGHT UNDER
OTHER FLAGS IN FIX.

Hundreds of natural-born American citizens in New York, recently discharged from Canadian, English, French or Italian armies, will find themselves aliens if they try to run for the Presidency in 1928, or what is more to the point, when they try to do business as Americans. According to law, any citizen of the United States who enlisted in a foreign army has lost his citizenship by taking an oath of allegiance for entering such service. The remedy upon discharge is to be repatriated before the courts, which costs nothing, and which may save endless difficulty.

According to the naturalization officers at the Bureau of Naturalization, 5 Beekman Street, there have been few cases of men applying for repatriation upon return from service from foreign armies. Their explanation is that few know it is necessary and few take the trouble.

Strictly speaking, before the law, a man returning from the Canadian Army, into which so many Americans went hoping to see active service quickly, or a man returning from the Royal Air Forces, the mecca of Americans unable to enlist in the crowded U.S. Air Service, is an alien, and is liable to be treated as such before the law. If he wants to go to Europe on business he may find difficulties in obtaining a passport. If he wants to be President in ten years, and becomes active in the campaign of 1918, he is likely to have it flung in his face that he is not an American, even though he may have been born and brought up in New York city. A thing like that would ruin his campaign.

It is the impression among officers returning from Canada

and England that no measures have to be taken to secure their status as American citizens and in some cases assurance has been given by officers of foreign armies connected with demobilization that it is not necessary. This assurance is made upon lack of knowledge, because the law on the subject is clear. It reads: "Any person who, while a citizen of the United States and during the existing war in Europe, entered the military or naval service of any country at war with the country with which the United States is at war, who shall be deemed to have lost his citizenship by reason of any oath or obligation taken by him for the purpose of entering such service, may resume his citizenship by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States."

This oath may be taken before any court of the United States, or of any State authorized by law to naturalize aliens, or before any Consul of the United States. This latter clause provides for men who have not yet returned to this country.

For men returning from foreign service, who live in or near New York, the most convenient way to be repatriated is through the Bureau of Naturalization, 5 Beekman Street. The forms are simple and take only a short time to fill out. After they are filled out the applicant must appear in the Supreme Court of New York State.

The oath requires only a few minutes, there is no charge for the service, and it becomes a matter of record. If the citizenship of any soldier who has served in any foreign army is ever questioned he has indisputable evidence that he had lived up to the requirements of the law. The process is not naturalization, though it is handled by that bureau, but is in fact serving notice that the man owes allegiance to the United States, and that he reserves all his rights as a natural-born citizen. Then he is free to run for the Presidency. If he can get any to vote for him.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

APPEAL TO THE PRIMATE.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, devoted the front page of its issue of June 19 to an appeal addressed to "the Primate of all England, Davidson," on behalf of Germany, not of Austria. "Jesus," this Jewish organ reminds the Archbishop, "sat at table with publicans and sinners." The Archbishop, in spite of the Scribes and Pharisees, who to-day are the diplomatists, is to follow this great example by going to the "Cathedral of St. Augustine" and by a solemn pronouncement is to save the German people.

He is to save this great and kindred people from a renewal of the war in its sixth year. History has severed France and Italy from the Church, England, however, has not thrown over traditional belief, but has strengthened and rejuvenated it, and has known how to accommodate religion and science. The leader of the Church of England must therefore be willing to save the nation which produced the Reformation, the fellow-countrymen of Luther and Melancthon. He is to "prepare the way of the Lord." He is to accomplish this archiepiscopal function by insisting that the Terms of Peace be modified so that the Germans will accept them. Otherwise there will be war.

Meantime the Germans have taken a more direct way of avoiding a renewal of the war. They have accepted the Terms.

THE OUTBREAK IN VIENNA.
A correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* has secured an interview with Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor and leader of the Peace Delegates. Dr. Renner gave it as his opinion that the Communist outbreak in Vienna was the work of a few agitators, and had come to an end by the good sense of the mass of the working classes, rather than because of any exhibition of force by the Government. He feared, however, that the social crisis was far from over. He then turned the opportunity to propagandist. The mass of the people, already crushed by the privations of the last year, was still further depressed by loss of the hope of a just peace. Social equilibrium could be maintained only as the fruit of a peace which would be bearable for every class of the community.

HERR BERNHARD ON THE
GERMAN PEACE.

Herr Bernhard, in the *Vossische Zeitung*, explains that the Germans agreed to sign the Peace because it was the only way to prevent a final disruption of the country and destruction of the remnants of German industry. He continues to insist that the "moral and material burdens inflicted on the German people are beyond all reason." The material burdens are such that they cannot be endured in view of the reduced resources of the country. None the less, they must not give way to despair.

Even the hardest Peace lays foundations for reconstruction. Acceptance of it will at least preserve the unity of the realm.

The Germans, in the end, had to give up their hope of a miracle that would save them, "as, for instance, such a miracle as mercy from England would have been." No miracle, but confidence in Germany herself, is the way of salvation, and such confidence is possible, only when peace has come.

SAVING GERMAN UNITY.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the preservation and strengthening of German unity provide a touchstone for the decision of all the problems that have arisen since the military collapse. "No one can doubt, but that German unity is an indispensable condition for the satisfying of the hopes that still lie hidden in true German breasts." This, instructive feeling has been apparent all through the revolution, and the desire to bring into the fold German

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When Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co. got back the Appam from America, whither she had been taken by a German prize crew after being captured on the high seas, they changed her name to Mandingo, and on her first visit to the West Coast under her new guise she caused quite a stir, no one outside the local agents having any knowledge that the Company possessed such a vessel. The mystery was, of course, soon cleared up, though we know of a coast resident who having made a bet, as the vessel dropped anchor in the port, that she was the Appam, paid out on learning that she was the Mandingo, and was repaid in the club the same evening when the facts became known. We now learn that Messrs. Elder Dempster have given the vessel her old name—*Syren*.

SUBMARINED SHIPS.

Information supplied from official sources indicates the great services rendered during the war by the Government Department for the Control of Merchant Ship Repairing, which is now winding up its organization. It was established by Sir Eric Geddes, when Admiralty Controller, in June, 1917, and the present Director-in-Chief, Colonel H. M. Grayson, M.P., was appointed to organize repair work of merchant shipping, not only at British ports, but at the ports of our French, Italian, and American Allies. So far as home ports were concerned, there was associated with him until January, 1919, Mr. G. S. F. Edwards. Both were nominated as representatives of the ship-repairing industry, the former being managing director of Messrs. H. and C. Grayson (Limited), of Liverpool and London, and Mr. Edwards, a director of the Smith Dry Dock Company (Limited), of the North-East Coast. The Department was appointed at a time when the ship-building output was decreasing, enemy submarine efforts were increasing, and various ports were congested with damaged ships, which were being neglected in regard to labour and material. The first step which Colonel Grayson and Mr. Edwards took was to appoint well-known ship-repairers in each of the large ports of the country to act as district superintendents. These were responsible under the directors of the Department for the allocation of dry docks and the distribution of repair work. Surveyors inspected and reported upon repairs in hand and daily detailed reports were forwarded to the head office at the Admiralty. Here a complete record was kept of the movement of ships in and out of dry docks, both to assist the expeditious handling of urgent repair cases and for the information of the naval forces. When the Department was established there was not only a congestion of disabled ships at different ports, but 42 ships, representing 250,000 tons, which had been attacked by submarines, were lying ashore on the Irish coasts and the south coast of England. In co-operation with the salvage section of the Admiralty and private salvage organizations, these ships were speedily refloated, distributed to ship-repairing centres, and turned out again for active work under conditions which combined highly scientific methods of temporary repairs with the adoption of labour-saving devices. During the period of intensive submarine attack, the War Cabinet, at the request of the Allies, appointed Colonel Grayson to act also as an adviser of ship repairs at the chief ports of France, Italy, and America. In recognition of the organizations which he assisted in promoting, he was recently decorated as a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and an Officer of the French Legion of Honour. At the height of the submarine menace towards the close of 1917, and 1918, the oil fuel problem for the Fleet and for other purposes became very urgent, and the damaged oilers were for the time being given priority over other classes of merchant ships. This work was accomplished under conditions of historic interest to naval architects, owing to the fact that in 1913 the Admiralty had adopted the powerful longitudinal Isherwood system of construction, which enabled nearly every oiler that was attacked to reach port despite heavy damage. The enterprise of British ship-repairers under the supervision of Colonel Grayson was highly successful, and the fact that 1917 to 1918 was the worst year for submarine attacks on the British fleet is a tribute to the skill and courage of the repairers.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Call

Steamers	To Call	16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SAIGON	Kansu	16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangchow	16th Aug. at 5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	17th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chusan	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupei	19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yichow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chetung	21st Aug. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, CHEFOO & T'ISIN	Huichow	26th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidstships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (two weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong Aug. 16, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Shipper

From

Expected in or about

Will leave in or about

To

Tijilong ... Java ... in port ... 19th Aug. ... Japan

Tijilap ... Java ... in port ... 20th Aug. ... Japan

Tijilap ... Java ... 23rd Aug. ... 26th Aug. ... Java

Tijilap ... Java ... 19th Aug. ... 4th Sept. ... Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Quinnebaug ... Medina ... SUN. 17th Aug. at noon.

Haitan ... A. H. Stewart ... TUES. 19th Aug. at 1 p.m.

Haitan ... J. W. Evans ... SUN. 24th Aug. at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via Ningpo Tungshing Sun. 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

Kobe via Swatow Nansan Sun. 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Hongsang Sun. 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.

SANDAKAN Hongsang Tues. 19th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI Wosang Wed. 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Yalshing Wed. 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG Taksang Thurs. 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 22nd Aug. at 3 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Fooksang Sat. 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

Kobe Kwansang Tues. 26th Aug. at 5 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 29th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, via Ningpo, with a direct service to Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained, with Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong and Saigon.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer, leaving on 1st, 15th and 29th of each month.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Tientsin, Hankow, and other ports.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin via Shanghai and Peking.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamers

For

Date of Arrival

Date of Departure

ST. ALBANS ... Sydney, via Queen ... 5th Aug. ... 8 Aug. 11 a.m.

EASTERN ... Melbourne, via Queen ... 5th Sept. ... 8 Sept. 11 a.m.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for passengers and cargo. They are fitted with electric light and fans, and carry a fully qualified surgeon. Through bills of lading are issued to all ports in Australia and New Zealand.

For further information, apply to the General Managers, JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (*Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMER. HONGKONG-VANCOUVER.

Empress of Asia ... Aug. 7 Aug. 25

Monteagle ... Aug. 16 Sept. 9

Empress of Japan ... Aug. 20 Sept. 10

Empress of Russia ... Sept. 4 Sept. 22

Empress of Asia ... Oct. 2 Oct. 20

Empress of Japan ... Oct. 15 Nov. 5

Monteagle ... Oct. 23 Nov. 17

Empress of Russia ... Oct. 30 Nov. 17

Empress of Asia ... Nov. 27 Dec. 15

Empress of Japan ... Dec. 10 Dec. 31

Empress of Russia ... Dec. 25 Jan. 12

Monteagle ... Jan. 1 Jan. 25

*Owing to Japanese Quarantine Regulations "MONTEAGLE" 16th August, "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 20th Aug., & "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 4th September will not call at Shanghai.

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN DE LUX "THE TRANS-CANADA LTD."

Vancouver to Montreal 10 days.

For particulars regarding passage rates, sailings and freight, apply to the undersigned.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE AIR FORCE.

London, Aug. 12.
In the House of Commons General Seely, rebutting the charges of extravagance in the Air Service, stated that at the armistice arrangements were made to produce 50,000 aeroplanes annually. Since November 11, 30,000 officers out of 30,000 and 303,000 out of 348,000 other ranks, had been demobilised while 310 aeroplanes out of 398 had been given up and 1,927 hired premises out of 2,143 had been surrendered. He contended that the Air Force was worth maintaining. It would save many millions sterling and thousands of precious lives.

The Lord Advocate dealt with recent allegations of irregularities and defended his decision against the prosecutions. He declared that whereas the Public Accounts Committee Report made it appear that £50,000 or £80,000 was involved, the actual amount concerning which he was approached was £294. He condemned the lack of administrative supervision as regards the contract referred to in a cable of August 9th, and said the confusion of accounts would have prejudiced the Government's case in any prosecution.

The House received the statement very favourably. Mr. Churchill drew attention to the fact that the Treasury and War Office ordered inquiries into the aeroplanes contracts, immediately the situation was apparent. As regards the general question of finance Mr. Churchill said he had arranged that our forces on the Rhine by October 31st would be reduced to one strong brigade and the Air Force to one squadron. There were still over 400,000 German and Turkish war prisoners, needing 100,000 soldiers to guard them. Permission had now been granted to repatriate the Turks, but although repeatedly sought, the Supreme Council had not yet authorised the War Office to repatriate the Germans. The maintenance of 100,000 troops, of which 30,000 were British, in Mesopotamia, was the principal mainspring of the profligate expenditure. The efforts to reduce the forces had been resisted by officers on the spot. However, the War Office was inquiring if Mesopotamia could not be successfully policed by a judicious arrangement of armoured cars, aeroplanes and very fast tanks. By similar methods it was hoped to reduce the present force of 50,000 troops in Egypt and Palestine by half. There were 60,000 troops in Ireland, compared with 30,000 before the war, but the Irish Executive was very strongly opposed to any reduction at present. Moreover, until the troops in India could be sent home we were forced to maintain a duplicate Indian garrison. We had to maintain 100,000 men in France on salvage work, or leave valuable assets rotting on the ground, or raise a temporary civilian force. We also had many thousands of seriously wounded in hospital. Hence it was clear that it was not yet possible to control expenditure by policy. The only means of reducing expenditure was to bring home men at the earliest opportunity and re-establish them in private industries. He was concentrating thereupon. Mr. Churchill re-emphasised that the most urgent problem was to reduce the cost of the national Government even if it involved the abandonment of many cherished schemes. He estimated the cost of reproducing the pre-war army at between £65,000,000 and £75,000,000 annually. He had instructed General Trenchard that he must provisionally frame a scheme within the limits of £25,000,000 annually.

An interesting passage in Mr. Churchill's speech was: "Next year there will be only two nations in the world free from conscription, Britain and Germany, of which only one will be voluntarily free—France. Italy, Russia (both Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik), Japan, United States, to say nothing of small Powers, are all proposing to continue compulsory service, and the United States proposes legislation embarking on that system for the first time as regards its peacetime policy."

YORKSHIRE MINERS' STRIKE ENDS.

London, Aug. 12.
The Yorkshire Miners' Council has recommended that the men return to work. It is understood this virtually ends the strike.

The Conference of the Triple Alliance passed a resolution that in view of the changed conditions as well as the changed attitude of the Government towards the proposals of the Triple Alliance policy, direct action should be postponed.

London, Aug. 13.
Labour correspondents agree that the decision of the Triple Alliance is due to the unqualified opposition of prominent Trade Unionists inside and outside the Alliance. There is growing evidence of opposition to direct action in the mining districts, pointing to the danger of a disastrous split wrecking the Alliance, if the campaign is endorsed by the conference of delegates to which it was referred. The Yorkshire Miners' Council's admission of defeat is attributed to a reversal of the strikers in favour of resumption after the expenditure of £300,000 strike pay, causing the Union Funds to run low, and high prices causing hardship.

ITALY AND FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 12.
A commission appointed to inquire into Franco-Italian incidents at Fiume has sent its report to the Peace Conference. Its finding is favorable to France although Italian susceptibility is not wounded. The commission, presided over by a British General, held 25 sittings and examined 200 witnesses.—Havas.

THE PRINCE IN CANADA.

St. John's (Newfoundland), Aug. 12.
The Prince of Wales landed at nine this morning and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception along the two-mile route. The city streets were decorated with triumphal arches. The Mayor, also the Chamber of Commerce, presented addresses of welcome. The Prince luncheoned at Government House, where members of the Government and many officials were present.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP ENDS.

Paris, Aug. 12.
The French censorship of the press has been abolished. The Government has decided to suppress the censorship of the press, which has been in force since the beginning of the war. The decision was announced by the Minister of the Interior, who stated that the Government was now in a position to suppress the censorship of the press, which has been in force since the beginning of the war. The decision was announced by the Minister of the Interior, who stated that the Government was now in a position to suppress the censorship of the press, which has been in force since the beginning of the war.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA.

London, Aug. 13.
The impression in the Lobby last evening was that Viscount Grey had accepted the Ambassadorship at Washington.

London, Aug. 13.
In the House of Commons at questiontime Mr. Bonar Law stated that pending the appointment of a permanent Ambassador, which would be made early next year, Lord Grey of Falloden had consented (cheers) to go on a mission to Washington to deal expressly with questions arising out of Peace. He was sure the House would share in the warm appreciation felt by the Government of Lord Grey's patriotic action, which the Government thought would be of the highest value in its influence on the relations between the two Governments and peoples. (Cheers.) Replying to Commander Kenworthy, he stated the Government would only be too glad if Lord Grey would accept the post permanently, but everyone who knew Lord Grey's disabilities would share in the satisfaction at his present action.

HUNGARY.

Berlin, Aug. 12.
From Vienna it is stated that the Government is advised from Paris that it is responsible for the person of Belakun, who will be called to account for the crimes committed during the Soviet regime.

Paris, Aug. 12.
Dispatches received in Paris state that Archduke Joseph has been nominated Administrator of Hungary until the National Assembly elections.

A despatch from Bucharest describes the enthusiasm of the population. When the King entered the City a demonstration was made in front of the French Legation, the Marseillaise being sung, and also before the Royal Palace.—Havas.

Paris, Aug. 13.
The American relief workers have begun feeding 90,000 children in Budapest. This does not involve relaxation of the food blockade of Hungary.

THE AUSTRIAN TREATY.

Paris, Aug. 12.
It is understood that the Peace Conference will consent to important modifications of the Treaty in favour of Austria, notably as regards financial and reparations claims and the allocation of the old Austrian debt.

THE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

Paris, Aug. 13.
The Supreme Council decided to recognise New Austria as the Austrian Republic, not German Austria.

THE RUSSIAN FIGHTING.

Rome, Aug. 13.
The Italian commission and expeditionary force left Murmansk on Aug. 9th for Italy.

THE BAVARIAN CONSTITUTION.

Copenhagen, Aug. 13.
It is reported from Hamburg that the Bavarian Diet, by 165 to 3, adopted the new Constitution of the Free State of Bavaria. A proposal to abolish the titles of the nobility was rejected.

ARMENIA.

London, Aug. 13.
The "Times" in an editorial drawing attention to the deplorable condition of Armenia, threatened by enemies on all sides, urges the Government to reconsider the decision to withdraw the British occupying troops, in the interests of Humanity.

DEAR FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Paris, Aug. 12.
In Paris the campaign being waged against the high cost of living is in full swing, extending now even to the aristocratic arrondissements of Chaillot and Passy.—Havas.

PARIS GARRISON.

Paris, Aug. 12.
Paris welcomed the troops of her garrison. A review was held before the troops officially regained the barracks.—Havas.

BELGIAN OCCUPATION TROOPS.

Brussels, Aug. 13.
Belgian troops have occupied Malmédy and were received with enthusiasm.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 12.
Not a best bowler by an innings and seven runs, Kent beat Middlesex by an innings and thirty runs. Somerset beat Gloucestershire by an innings and twenty runs. Derbyshire beat Lancashire by an innings and twenty runs.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

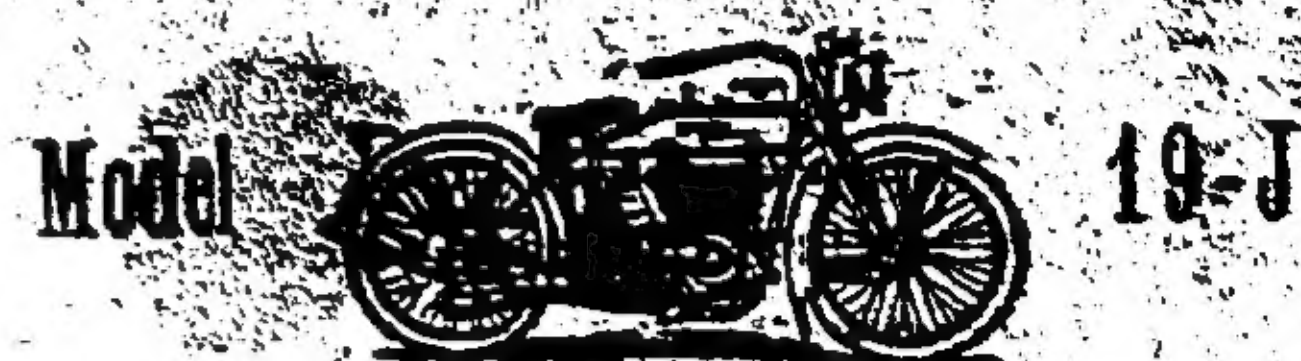
KOREAN RICE FOR JAPAN.

The importation of Korean rice continues. The Seoul Press reports that 10,000 bales of Korean rice destined for Japan are awaiting shipment at Kunsan; 15,000 bales have also accumulated at Fusan to be sent to Japan. It is expected that an N.Y.K. steamer will shortly arrive in Chosen to convey them home. The Oriental Development Company will also ship to Tokyo 10,000 koku of rice in its possession. This was to be shipped by the 27th ult. In return the Koreans are to be fed on millet. During June last, according to the same paper, 61,048 koku of millet were imported into Chosen from Manchuria. This brings the total quantity imported into the peninsula since January last to 460,049 koku. Compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 319,171 koku is shown. Along with the steady rise in the price of rice, the demand for millet in Chosen is rapidly increasing.

CONTRACTS IN MONEY.

The circumstances under which the conjunction of great activity on the Stock Exchange and persistently high money in Wall Street has occurred during the past fortnight have been unusual, says the New York Evening Post of July 5. With rates running to a figure between seven and 15 per cent. every day, save two, for the past two weeks, one has to go back to such years as 1899, 1907, 1906, and 1905 for a somewhat similar example of continued stringency. In those years call loans touched much higher levels than now. Rates of 10 and 20 per cent. were common, while in December, 1899, there was a rate of 185 per cent. But these disturbances in the money market, accompanied by more or less frequent reports of deficits by the Clearing House banks, occurred usually in the autumn and early winter. During the summer, before the Western banks began to draw on their New York correspondents for currency for "crop moving," there was habitual a condition of extreme ease. It is, however, in contrast with more recent years, since the Federal Reserve Bankers have been in operation, that the present situation is the Wall Street money market is chiefly remarkable. In 1915 the bank surplus remained constantly at a high figure, and money did not go above 2 1/2 per cent. The following year nothing higher than 6 1/4 per cent. was witnessed until the last week of November, though in December 15 per cent. was charged. In 1917 the maximum was 10 per cent. In all these years, however, the money market was subjected to very definite influences, most of which are now absent—a condition which makes the present situation, in some respects, unique. The reduction of the "legal reserve requirements" brought about by the establishment of the Federal banks in the autumn of 1914 automatically created a great surplus fund for the member banks, insuring low rates, even through the period of great business expansion and stock-market speculation witnessed in 1915. Furthermore, during that year, the one following and part of 1917 we received from Europe shipments of gold resulting in a net increase of approximately a billion dollars in our stock of the metal, thus adding enormously to the lending power of the banks. When, in the autumn of 1917, heavy payments on account of Government loan subscriptions threatened to bring about an uncomfortable stringency, resulting in further weakness in the already demoralised stock market, New York bankers organised their \$200,000,000 "money pool," with the purpose of keeping loan rates from going above 6 per cent. They did not, in fact, go above that figure. By a curious turn of circumstances the same bankers' committee, in the following autumn, forced the rate below 6 per cent. by merely placing a limit on the amount that individual brokers might borrow for stock-market purposes. With no gold imports, but, on the other hand, a heavy outward movement of the metal, with no rates artificially maintained by bankers, with reserves of members at the Federal banks fluctuating in recent weeks between an actual deficit and a surplus of some \$64,000,000, the question as to the course of money rates in the coming autumn when the harvest will throw fresh demands upon the financial community, is likely to become a matter of some interest. The Federal Reserve Bankers themselves have been naturally drawn heavily upon resources appear to be on their resources during the past year, the proportion of cash held because of the agreement as reserve against note circulation, and deposits falling from 61 1/2 per cent. to 52 per cent. within the twelve months. The Federal Reserve Bankers themselves have been naturally drawn heavily upon resources appear to be on their resources during the past year, the proportion of cash held because of the agreement as reserve against note circulation, and deposits falling from 61 1/2 per cent. to 52 per cent. within the twelve months. The Federal Reserve Bankers themselves have been naturally drawn heavily upon resources appear to be on their resources during the past year, the proportion of cash held because of the agreement as reserve against note circulation, and deposits falling from 61 1/2 per cent. to 52 per cent. within the twelve months.

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The Electrically Equipped
Motorcycle
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Utility and Recreation.

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Obtainable Everywhere.
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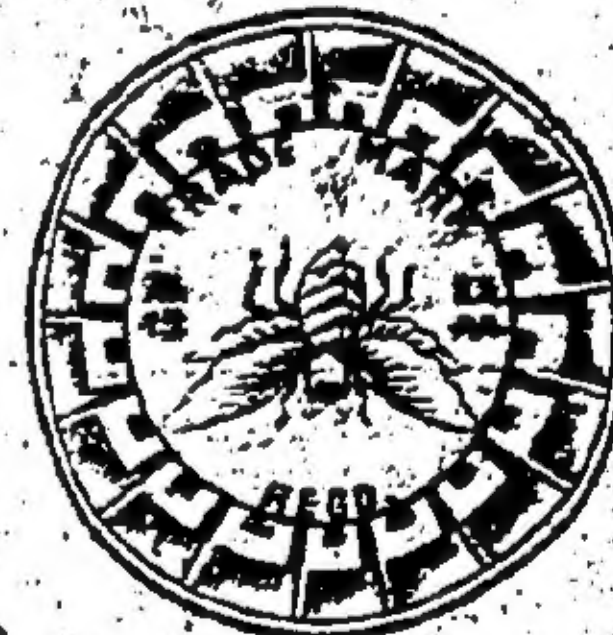
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Manufacturers of "Bee Brand"
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TEL. 2880.

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The "Three Castles" Cigarettes

Made in—Regular,
Magnum and Super—
Magnum sizes.



"The Cigarette
with the
Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Banks s. \$665 sa. 660
Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. 1430
North Chinas n. \$220
Unions b. 217 1/2 sa. 220
Yangtzes b. 230
Far Easterns b. 23 1/2

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. 138
H. K. Fires b. 340 1/2

Shipping.

Douglases b. 196
Steamboats b. 244
Indos (Pref.) n. 32
Indos (Def.) b. 189 sa. 189 90
Shells s. 180 1/2
Ferries b. 35 1/2

Refineries.

Sugars n. 180
Malabons b. 46

Mining.

Kailans b. 60
Langkats b. 19

Shanghai Loans b. 19
Shai Explorations b. 2.10
Raubs b. 44 1/2
Tronchs b. 43 1/2

Ural Caspians b. 43 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves b. 98
K. Docks b. 169
Shai Docks b. 1118
N. Engineerings n. 226

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 110
H.K. Hotels n. 124 1/2
L. Inves t. b. 121 1/2

H'phers Est. b. 8.60
K'loon Lands n. 46
L. Reclamations n. 175
West Points b. 94

Cotton Mills.

Ewos n. \$310
Kung Yiks n. \$27
Lau Kung Mows n. \$207 1/2

Oriental n. \$112
Shai Cottons n. \$210
Yangtzepeos b. & sa. \$15 1/4

Miscellaneous.

Cements n. 8 1/2
China Borneos n. 13
Do. Light b. & old b. 2 new

China Providents n. 9
Dairy Farms b. & sa. 30
Electric H. K. b. & sa. 85

Electric Macao n. 34
Hongkong Ropes sa. 32
Hk. Tramways b. 8 1/2
Peak Trans. old b. 73 1/4
Do. new b. 80 cts.

ASAHI BEER



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME
"HINTON'S DOUBLE"
Featuring
FREDERICK WARD.
"TOTO'S TROUBLE."
SATURDAY'S MATINEE, (2.15 & 5 P.M.)
The 6th, 7th & 8th Episodes of
"THE BULL'S EYE"
SUNDAY'S MATINEE.
"CANDY GIRL."
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW NIGHT at 6 & 9.15 p.m.
D. W. Griffith's Masterpiece

"INTOLERANCE"

Prices: \$1.50 & 75 cents.
Booking at ROBINSON'S.

Patrons are requested to be in their seats at the advertised time for starting the performance, as, owing to the length of the picture, it is necessary to start absolutely on time.

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RETURN ENGAGEMENT FOR A SHORT SEASON OF THE MOST POPULAR COMPANY THAT EVER PLAYED IN HONGKONG.

BANVARD'S AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

TO-DAY'S MATINEE.

AT 4.15 P.M.

"HELLO, HAWAII!"

DON'T MISS HAZEL BOYD & HER CHARLIE CHAPLIN GIRLS.

TO-NIGHT

(SATURDAY), 16th at 9.15 p.m.

"HELLO, HAWAII!"

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!

(MONDAY) August 18th at 9.15 p.m.

"OH, PAPA."

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

HOTELS.

THE PEAK HOTEL

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR E. ODELL.
(Late Grand Hotel, Southampton, England)
Boyd Palace Hotel, London, W.C.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

Insured parcels are now accepted for transmission to the province of Szechuan.

The Censorship of Radio-telegrams will be abolished from mid-night, 23rd-24th July, 1919. After that date Radio-Telegrams can be sent in plain language, code language, or cypher.

The charge to be a condilite the United Kingdom on delivery of samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight is increased from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 4d.

The parcel post service has been resumed with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain and Switzerland. For the present, however, only parcels obviously in the nature of gifts are accepted.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addressee except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per SUIYANG, 16th Aug.
Straits—Per HERMELIN, 17th Aug.
Europe via Suez—Per GABLANZ, 18th Aug.
Yokohama—Per YINGCHOW, 18th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow and Straits—Per LINAN, 17th Aug. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per QUINNEBAUG, 17th Aug. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per AMAKUSA MARU, 17th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M., 18th Aug. 3 p.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 18th Aug. 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per TJILIWONG, 18th Aug. 4 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 18th Aug. 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 19th Aug. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 19th Aug. noon.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via SUEZ—Per TEIRIASIAS, 19th Aug., Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 19th Aug. 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH AUGUST.

Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Is.—Per AKI MARU, 20th Aug., Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via LIVERPOOL—Per ATREUS, 20th Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via VICTORIA B. C.—Per TYNDAREUS, 21st Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHEKSANG, 21st Aug. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 22ND AUGUST.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—Per KALPA MATHURAN, 22nd Aug., Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHEKSANG, 22nd Aug. 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 24th Aug. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe—Per ATSUTA M., 26th Aug. 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 15th-16th 45m. - No returns from Vladivostok, Japan and Weihaiwei.

Pressure has increased slightly over S.E. China and Formosa. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. The typhoon reached Japan last night.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hour ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 54.23 inches against an average of 59.29 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate, fair.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China b. The same as between H.K. and Lamoo as No. 1.

4 South coast of China b. The same as between H.K. and Hainan as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, 15th Aug. 1919.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous. Day. Date. On date.

at 3 p.m. at 6 a.m. at 9 a.m.

Barometer 29.54 29.54 29.53

Temperature 81 83 91

Humidity 69 91 69

Wind Direction W. W. SW.

Force 2 2 3

Weather b. c. 0.00 0.00

Rain b. c. 0.00 0.00

Highest open air temperature on the 14th 91

Lowest " " " " 75th 83

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 15, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONG-SANG, 22nd Aug. 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via CANADA—Per KASHIMA MARU, 23rd August, Reg. 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

n Japa via Nagasaki—Per TANGO MARU, 23rd Aug., 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 24TH AUGUST.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 24th Aug. 9 a.m.